G. Gasparyan, N. Hovhannessian, H. Kachberuny

ENGLISH 6

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ENGLISH

6

PYUNIK MACMILLAN

Yerevan 1999

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գասգիրք. -եր.: Փյուրեիկ Մանկիկլաս, 1999, -152 էջ

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Back to school again

After two months' summer holiday you are back at school again. Tell your teacher how you spent your holidays. Talk about your future plans. What are you going to do next summer? Where are you going to spend your summer holidays? How are you going to spend your summer holidays?

Thinking it over

Why do people need holidays?

Why are schoolchildren fond of holidays?

UNIT 1

UNIT 1

UNIT 1A

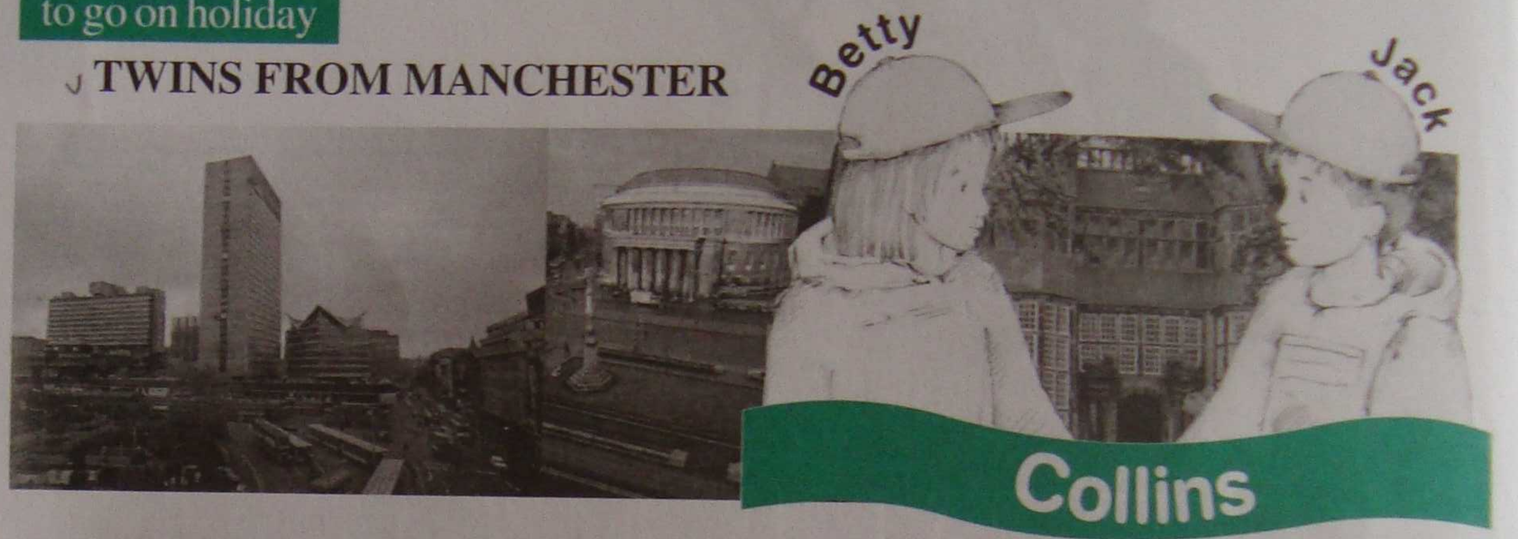
Speaking and writing

Focus on holidays

Read the text aloud. Remember what you can.

twins
trip
a surprise
to go on holiday

TWINS FROM MANCHESTER



Jack and Betty Collins are twins. They're twelve years old. They live in Manchester. They live with their parents, their little sister and their grandfather.

Every day the twins go to school in a big red bus. Their mother and father go to work in a little blue car. Mr. Collins is a factory worker. Mrs. Collins is a teacher. Her school is not far from the factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins have a big surprise for their children. They are going on a holiday trip to Blackpool. Aunt Gloria and Uncle James live there. "Blackpool!" the twins shout. "A fine idea!"

Check up

1. Answer the questions.

1. How old are Jack and Betty?
2. Where do they live?
3. How many people are in the Collins family?
4. How do the twins go to school?
5. How do their parents go to work?
6. What do Mr. and Mrs. Collins do for a living?
7. Where are they going on holiday?

Talking it over

Work in pairs.

2. Use the questions to complete the dialogue.

A. When do you go on holiday?
B. .....
A. Where do you usually go?
B. .....
A. How do you get there?
B. .....
A. How long do you usually stay there?
B. .....

3. Do you know how to write a letter?

Here is a letter. Read it aloud. Remember what you can.

a pen pal a pen-friend
to receive

Remember

You write your address and the date in the upper right corner of your paper.
At the end of your letter you write *"Best wishes"*.

Address 1239 Lincoln Boulevard
Fairbanks Alaska 99806 USA
Date December 8, 1998
Greeting *Dear Robert,*

Body

I was very happy to receive your letter. Thank you. I want to be pen pals with you. I know your country; my Uncle Jack works there. He is a driver at a big farm. His family lives there, too. It is not large. My uncle's wife Mary is a housewife. Their children Bob and Ann are schoolchildren. Next summer I shall visit them. I shall see my uncle, my aunt and my cousins. I hope I shall see you, too.

My family is not large, either. It is very different from your family. I live with my mother and father. My mother is a teacher. She teaches History at school. My father is a policeman. He is a very busy man. I haven't got any brothers or sisters. I have a grandmother and a grandfather. They live in Boston. We don't see them often.

I am thirteen years old. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I study at school.

Body — *I like reading, dancing and singing. I have two cats. We do not have a dog, because our flat is not large.*

Ending — *I hope you will write more about your family in your next letter.*

Signature — *Best wishes*
Sara Paylor

Check up

TRUE or FALSE

1. Robert wrote a letter to Sara.
2. Sara was happy to receive Robert's letter.
3. Sara doesn't want to be pen pals with Robert.
4. Sara's uncle is a driver at a big farm.
5. Sara's uncle has a very large family.
6. Uncle Jack's wife is a housewife.
7. They have four children.
8. Bob and Ann are schoolchildren.
9. Sara's family is large.
10. Sara's mother is a teacher.
11. Sara's father is a baker.
12. Sara's grandmother and grandfather live in New York.
13. Sara is ten years old.
14. Sara likes reading, dancing and singing.
15. Sara has three cats.
16. Sara doesn't have a dog because their family is not large.

Remember

When you talk about places you use these prepositions:

in: a country, a city, a village, a street
on: a boulevard, a road
at: home, work, school

Make as many sentences as you can. Choose in, on, **or** at **for the sentences:**

Robert			Alaska
Sara			the United States
Mrs. Paylor			the office
Mr. Brown	lives	in	Lincoln Boulevard
She	works	on	a farm
They		at	Queen Street
We			Boston
He			school

Follow up

1. Copy the following letter. Fill in the blanks.

Dear … ,

I am very happy to … . My name is … . I live in … . I want to be … with you. I am … years old. I am … . My eyes are … . My hair is … . I like to … . My mother is a … . My father is a … . I have … . Their names are … . I have … . Our flat is … .

Please write and tell me about your family.

Best wishes,

……

2. Write a letter to your pen pal. Use the two letters as models. Read the letters aloud and discuss them in class.

Reading for fun

THE SAILOR'S FRIEND

There are very dangerous reefs near the Northern coast of New Zealand. In the summer of 1871, a ship called *The Brindle* was moving slowly through a fog near the

reefs. Some sailors on the ship suddenly saw a big white dolphin in the water. It swam towards them and then turned and swam in front of the ship. The dolphin seemed to lead the ship and swam on and on until the ship had passed the dangerous reefs. Then it swam away, and the ship, led by the dolphin into open water, continued its way.

From that time on, every ship that sailed to the coast of New Zealand was met by the white dolphin. It continued to serve as a ship's pilot until 1912.

Of course, no one could be sure that it was the same dolphin, and no one has ever discovered what made the white dolphin (or dolphins) pilot ships past the reefs for forty years.

UNIT 1B

Reading and speaking

Practise the sounds.

wh →	[w]	→ [h]
	what	who
	which	whom
	why	whose
	when	whole
	where	

Study the words.

to have a cold – The boy is ill. He has a cold.
to miss – Mother went away. I miss her very much.
an envelope – We put letters into envelopes.
to post a letter – to send a letter

Pre-reading task

1. What do you do when you are ill?
2. Do you miss your friends when you stay at home?
3. Do you like writing letters?
4. Which do you like more: writing letters or getting letters? Why?

JIM AND THE POSTMAN

Jim had a cold, so he did not go to school. He was ill and he stayed at home for four days. On the second day he asked his mother, "Can I go to school today?"

"No," said his mother, "not today. But the sun is shining. Your cold is better today, so you may go outside and wait for the postman." Jim went out and sat on the steps. Soon he saw the postman who came down the street. He stopped at the green house,

then he stopped at the red house. At last he came to Jim's house. "Hello, Jim!" said the postman. "Hello," said Jim. "Have you any letters for us today?" The postman looked in his bag. He took out some letters and asked, "Does Mrs. Brown live here?" "That is my mother!" said Jim. "Does Mr. Brown live here?" asked the postman. "That is my father!" said Jim. Jim took the letters to his mother. "One is for you," he said, "and one is for Father."

The next morning Jim asked his mother. "Can I go to school today?" "Not today," said his mother, "but you may go out and wait for the postman."

Again Jim sat on the steps. He saw the postman. "Hello!" said Jim. "Do you have any letters for us?" The postman took a letter out of his bag. He looked at it and said, "Does Jim Brown live here?" The postman gave the letter to Jim. "A letter for me? Thank you!" said Jim and ran into the house. "Mother!" he cried, "a letter for me! There is my name on the envelope." Jim opened his letter and said, "Listen, Mummy, I shall read it to you."

Dear Jim,
We are sorry that you are ill. We learn new lessons and play new games. We miss you very much. We have a new schoolfriend. He is a boy from another city. He knows lots of new games. His name is George. Come back to school soon.

"How nice!" said Jim's mother. "It is from your schoolfriends." Jim said, "This is my first letter. Mother, may I write and answer them? I want to tell them when I shall go back to school." Mother laughed and said, "Yes, you may answer your friends' letter. But you will not post your letter because you will be well tomorrow, and you will take the letter to your friends."

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. Jim didn't go to school as

a. he was busy
b. he was on holiday
c. he had a cold

2. *Jim went out and sat on the steps as*
   a. he was waiting for his mother
   b. he was waiting for his friend
   c. he was waiting for the postman

3. *When the postman gave Jim the letter he was*
   a. happy
   b. sad
   c. angry

4. *Jim's friends wrote to him about*
   a. their new teacher
   b. their new schoolfriend
   c. a new game

5. *Jim's mother told him not to post the letter as*
   a. his friends were going to visit him the next day
   b. he was going to school the next day
   c. she wanted to post the letter

2. What happened when…?

Finish the sentences.

1. When Jim got ill he, …
2. When the postman gave him the letter for his mother, he …
3. When the postman gave Jim a letter, …
4. When he read the letter, …
5. When he was going to post the letter, …

3. Answer the questions.

RIGHT *or* WRONG

1. Jim's brother had a cold and Jim stayed at home.
2. Jim saw the postman who brought some bread.
3. Jim took the letter to his brother.
4. Jim's friends were happy to have a new boy in their class.
5. Jim's friends were sad as he was not with them.

Why? **because....**

1. Why didn't Jim go to school?
2. Why did he go out and sit on the steps?
3. Why was he happy?
4. Why didn't he post the letter?

4. Things to think about.

1. Jim couldn't go to school as ....
2. The next morning he went out and sat on the steps as ....

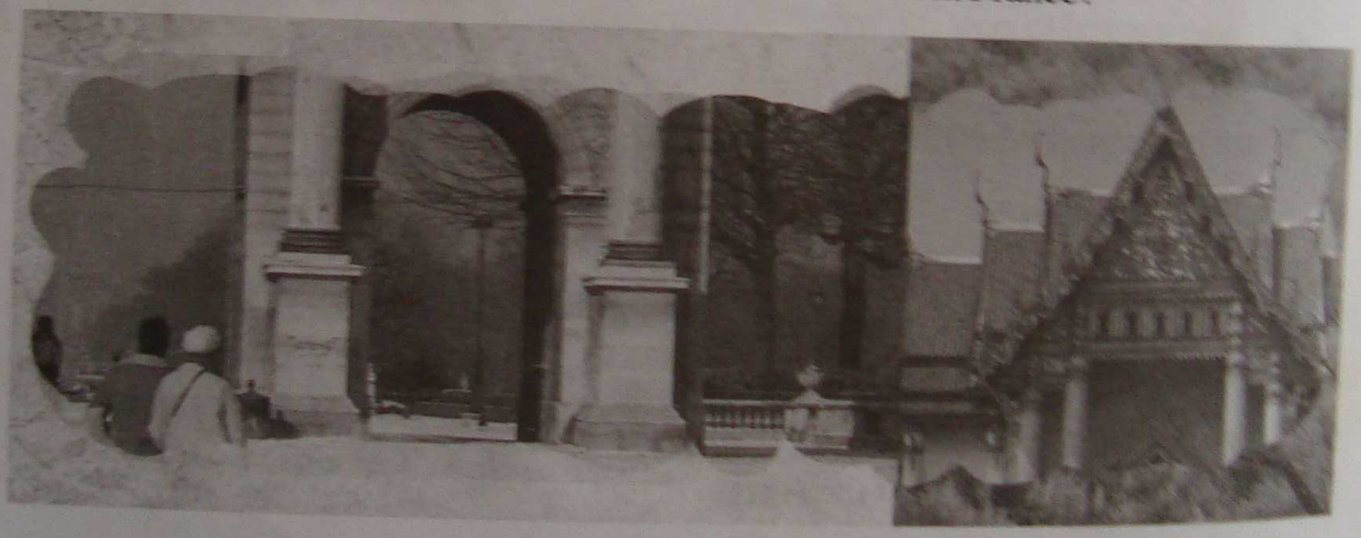
DID YOU KNOW...

... that there are no two snow-flakes which are exactly alike?

Millions and millions of snow-flakes fall during every snow-storm, but each snow-flake is different in some way from all the others, though all snow-flakes are flat, six-sided figures.

... that, perhaps, the biggest snow-flakes fell in Montana, U.S.A.? It happened during the winter of 1887. Some snow-flakes were 15 inches wide and 8 inches thick.

... that grey snow fell in Japan, and black snow fell in France?



We say "as white as snow", but on January 31, 1925, the Japanese, and on December 6, 1926, the French laughed, repeating this expression. On the first date, snow fell in Japan and it was grey; and on the second date, snow fell in France and it was black!

The Japanese scientists explained that the event was due to a mixture of snow and ash from near-by volcanoes.

The French, however, could not offer any explanation. They just looked at the snow and shrugged their shoulders.

UNIT 1C

Grammar practice

Revision: present simple and present continuous tenses.

Do you remember the present simple and the present continuous?

Present continuous:	*Present simple:*
I am doing	I (you, we, they) do
You (we, they) are doing	He (she, it) does
He (she, it) is doing	

Exercises

1. Put the infinitives in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1. Grandmother (to tell) us nice stories when we go to see her.
2. Mother is busy in the kitchen. She (to make) a cake.
3. Jill (not to like) cheese, but she (to like) jam.
4. Look at Dave. He (to climb) that big tree.
5. Bill cannot play with you now; he (to do) his exercises.

2. a) Write a question before each answer. When you finish you will have a dialogue.

A. …
B. Yes, we have a very large family.
A. …
B. Yes, I have three brothers and five sisters.
A. …
B. Yes, I have three dogs and three cats.
A. …
B. Yes, my grandparents live with us.
A. …
B. Yes, everyone in the family has a hobby.

A. …
B. Yes, we have a TV-set in each room.
A. …
B. Yes, we have ten rooms in our house.
A. …
B. Yes, our house is very large.
A. …
B. Yes, our neighbours are very angry.

b) Act the dialogue with a partner.

3. Look at the schedule. It's a work plan for a family. Write sentences, saying how often each person works (always, usually, sometimes, often, seldom).

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Cook the dinner	Dad	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Dad
Tidy the rooms	Mother	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane	Dad	Mother
Vacuum the carpet	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Dad	Mother
Wash the dishes	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane

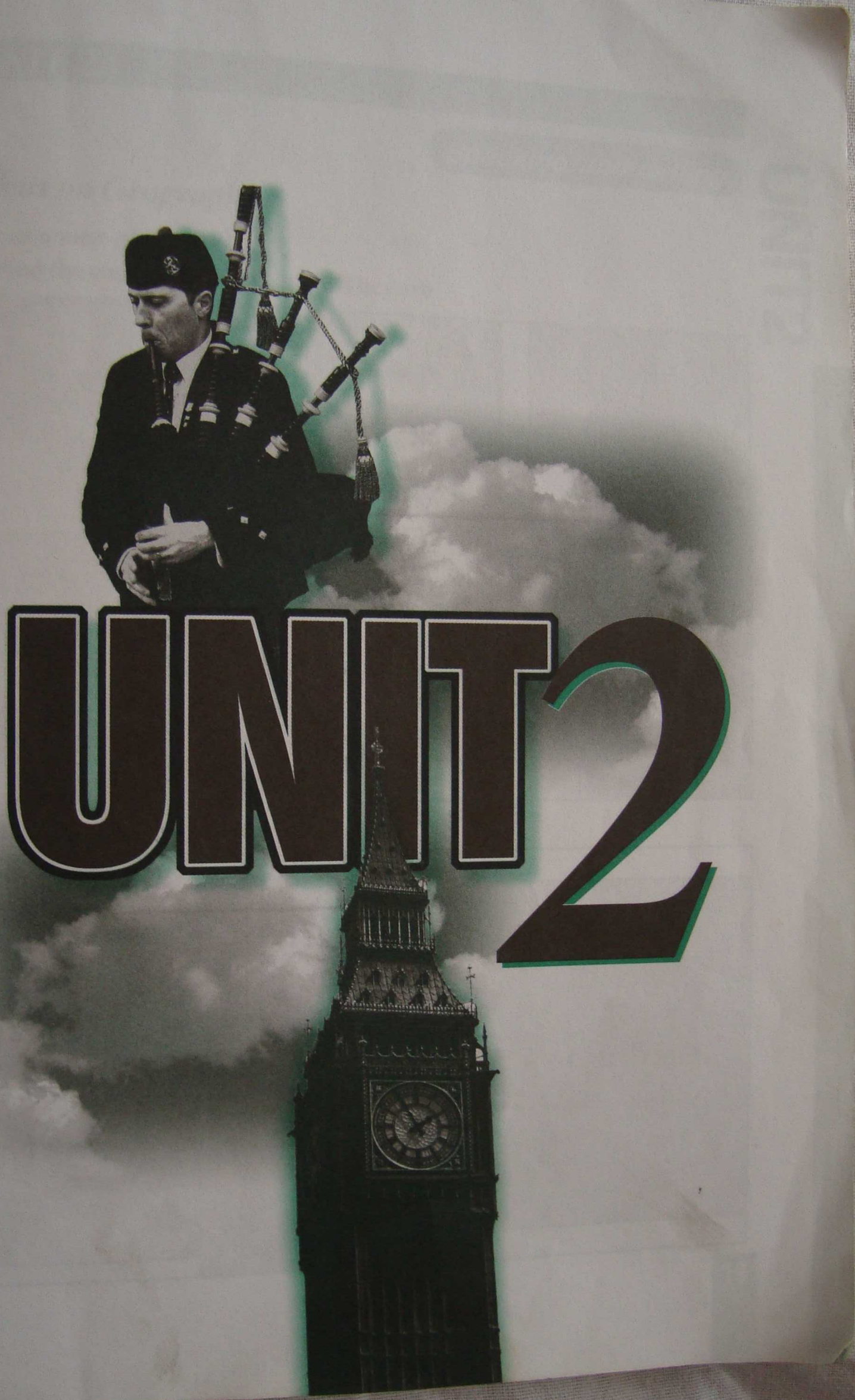
7 days a week – **always**
5-6 days – **usually**
4 days – **often**
2-3 days – **sometimes**
1 day – **seldom**

4. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of these verbs:
close, drink, go, have, like, meet, speak, teach, wash.

1. She is very clever. She … four languages.
2. Steve … four cups of coffee a day.
3. We usually … dinner at 7 o'clock.
4. I … horror films. I often … to the cinema with my friends.
5. The museum … at 5 o'clock on Saturdays.
6. She is a teacher. She … Mathematics to young children.
7. Your job is very interesting. You … a lot of people.
8. Peter … his hair every day.

5. Put in the correct verb forms.

1. John ... breakfast at half past seven. (have/has)
2. Karen does not ... breakfast. (have/has)
3. How does Karen ... to work? (go/goes)
4. John ... to work by bus. (go/goes)
5. My father ... in Cardiff. (work/works)
6. He does not ... travelling. (like/likes)
7. He ... at six o'clock every day. (get up/gets up)
8. He does not ... on Saturday. (work/works)
9. What does your father ... ? (do/does)


UNIT 2

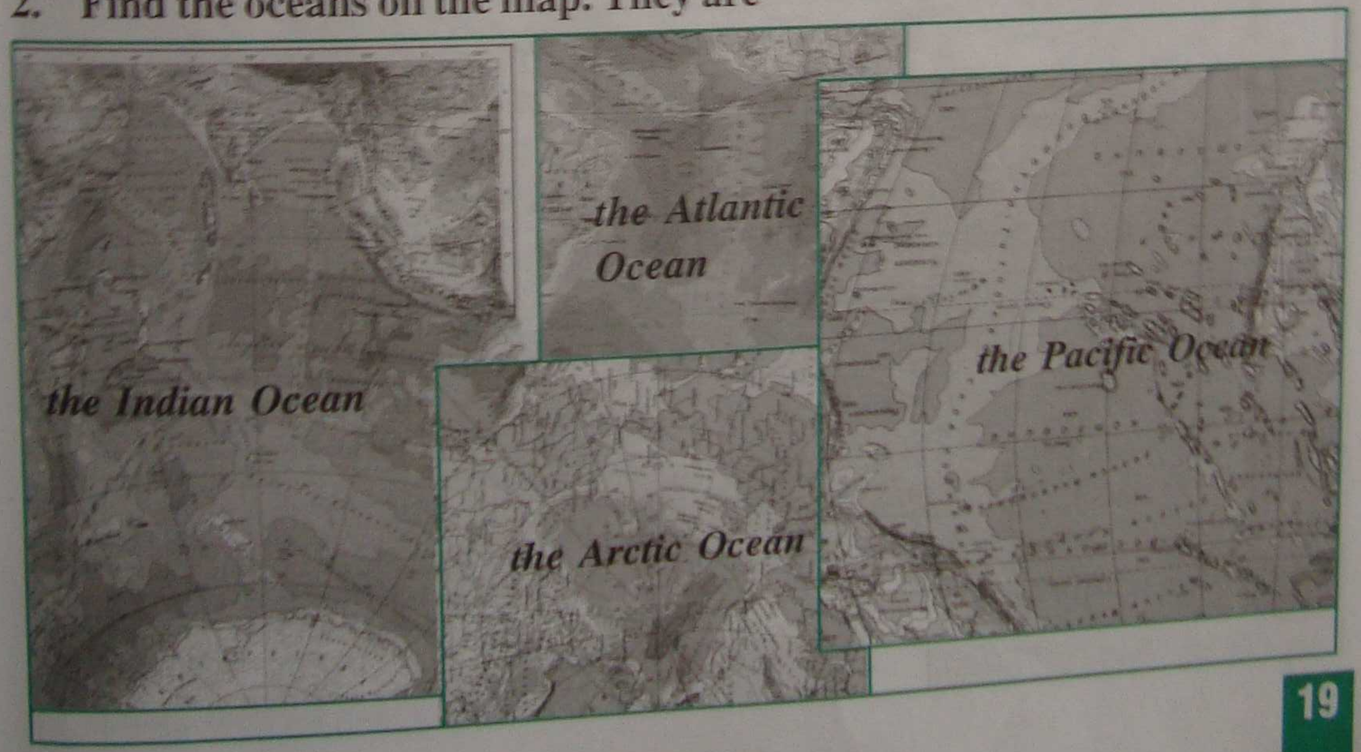
Speaking and writing

Focus on Geography

Look at a map of the world.

1. **Find the continents on the map. They are**

2. **Find the oceans on the map. They are**

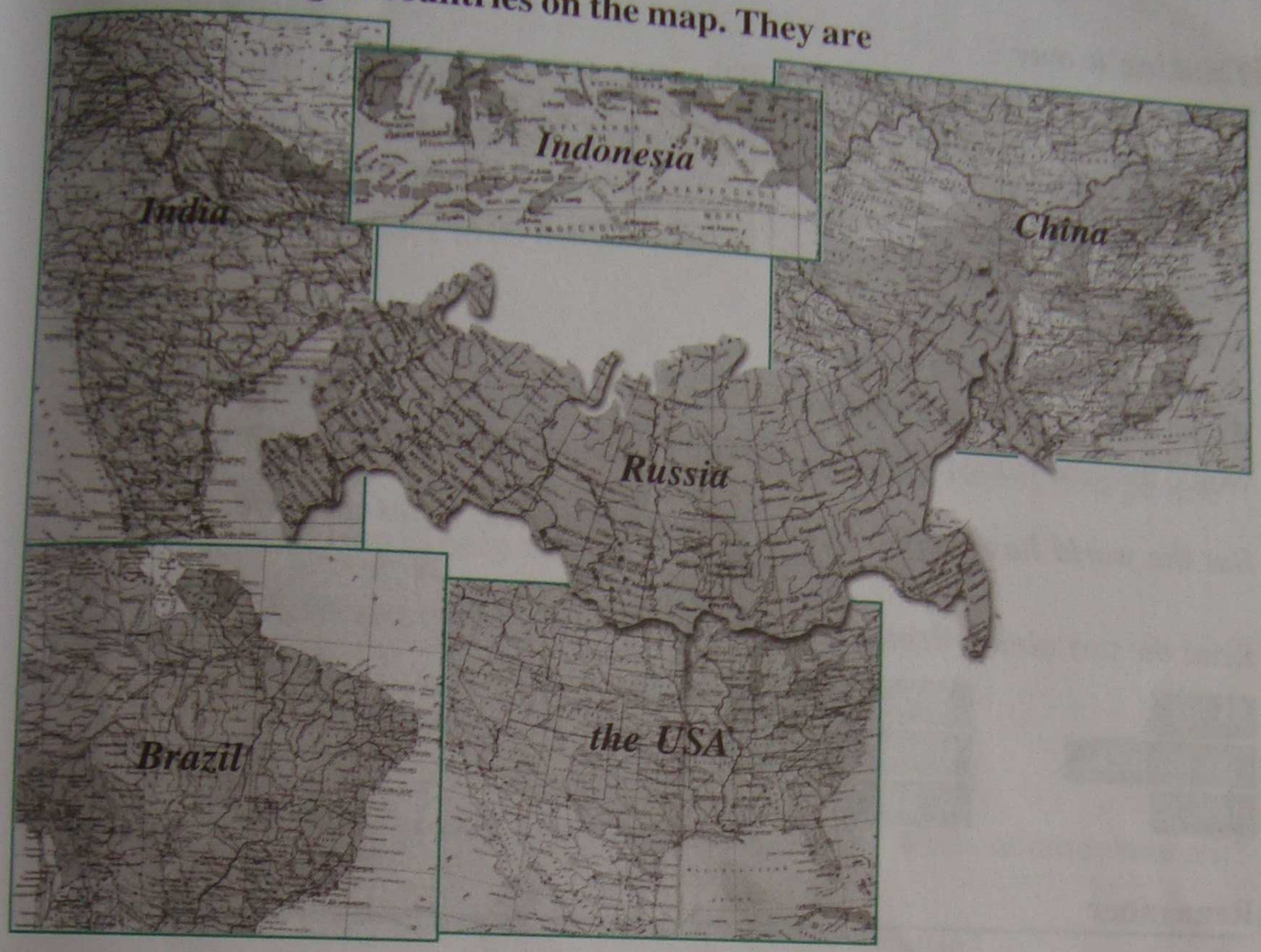


UNIT 2

3. Find the largest seas on the map. They are

4. Find the oceans these seas belong to. Find the countries bordered by these seas.

5. **Find the largest countries on the map. They are**



Remember

You use the definite article the with the names of :	
oceans	the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean
seas	the Coral Sea, the Arabian Sea
rivers	the Mississippi, the Thames, the Araks

6. **Choose a continent to talk about. Find as much information as you can to describe the continent. The information above and the list of words will help you.**

coast	continent	mountain	plain
ocean	river	hill	bay
sea	lake	peninsula	
island	country	valley	

to be bordered by
to border

UNIT 2

Thinking it over

What if the world never had any people...
Would it still be the same?
Would it rain and snow?
Would the sun shine?
What would be different?
Would there be schools?
Would the air and water be clean?
Would there be cities and villages?
Would there be video players and computers?

But the world has people. People create countries, cities and life.

Read the text aloud. Remember what you can.

belief
government
trade
transportation
communication
to join

Remember

peoples = people of different nationalities
to have to ... = must

People, countries and cultures

There are lots of countries in the world. Countries are different. The people and cultures are also different. Cultures are ways of life. They have to do with eating, dressing, beliefs and jobs. They have to do with what is on TV and the radio. Governments, ways of talking and buildings are all parts of culture. So are things like music and painting. Each country has its own money, language and kinds of food.

Cultures change as people change. Transportation, trade and communication join today's cultures. This is why people lead different ways of life from one another.

Check up

1. Answer the questions.

1. Are countries different? How do they differ?
2. What is a culture?
3. What do cultures have to do with?
4. What things are parts of culture?
5. How do cultures change?
6. How are cultures joined today?

Talking it over

- **Choose a country to talk about.**
- **Find as much information as you can to describe the country, its people and culture.**
- **Your classmates will help you by asking you questions.**

MODEL

A. What country do you want to speak about?
B. .....
A. Where is it situated?
B. .....
A. What oceans or seas is it bordered by? What countries border it?
B. .....
A. What food, money and language does it have?
B. .....

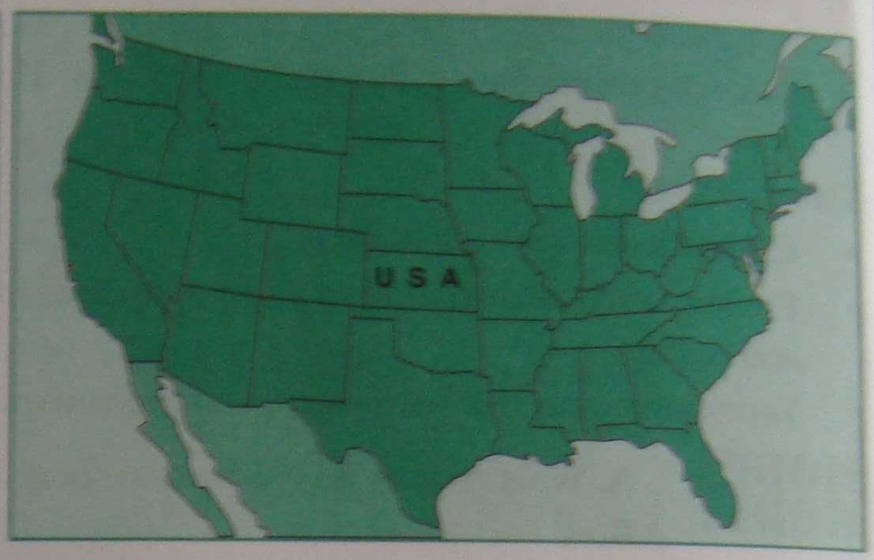
Follow up

Write a letter to your pen-friend describing your own country. Use all the rules for writing letters. Read your letters and discuss them in class.

The language you are studying is English. The people who speak this language are the English-speaking peoples. They may be the English, the Americans, or the Australians.

for example. Countries where English is spoken include Britain, the United States, Australia and Canada.

Now you will begin reading tales and fairy stories from Britain. These stories are English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish.



Reading for fun

A NEW TRICK

The conjurer was arranging a new stage trick, and on the day before its introduction he asked his young son to help him. "When I ask for a boy to come on to the stage, you must come at once. But you must not do anything or say anything that will make the audience think that you know me."

The boy said he understood everything and when the conjurer asked for help, he came forward quickly and was invited on the stage. When he got there, the conjurer said: "Look at this boy! He has never seen me before, have you, my boy?"

"No, Father!" answered the boy.

Reading and speaking

Practise the sound.

ai+r ea+r

[ɛ ə]

air, hair, pair, bear, pear

Study the words.

to catch – to stop and hold something or somebody
Our cat caught three mice yesterday.
The policeman caught the thief .

to arrest – to seize by authority or law
The police arrested a man yesterday.

to attack – to start by fighting against someone
The enemy attacked us at night.

to be dressed in – to have something on
The woman was dressed in black.

to rob – to steal from others or take things from them by force
They robbed the bank and got away with five thousand pounds.

Pre-reading task

1. Do you like to read historical stories?
2. Do you think the story is going to be: funny? sad? happy?
3. Here is the story of Robin Hood. Do you think he is: brave? clever? rich? funny? old? stupid? poor? young?

ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY MEN

There are many legends and songs about Robin Hood. The legends say that he and his three hundred men lived in Sherwood Forest, not far from the town of Nottingham. His men dressed in green and were good at shooting with bows and arrows.

Robin Hood and his merry men attacked and robbed the rich and helped the poor as much as they could.

More than once the Sheriff of Nottingham tried to catch Robin and his merry men,

but he couldn't. Robin always fooled his enemies.

Once Robin played a trick on one of the Sheriff's men whom he met in the forest. The man had orders to arrest Robin Hood. But he did not know who he was talking to.

"Help me to find Robin," he said to Robin Hood, "and I shall give you half the money that I'll get for his head."

"All right," said Robin, "let's go to Nottingham. We shall find Robin Hood there. I know him, and I'll help you to catch him."

When they came to the town, Robin gave the man so much drink that he fell asleep. After that Robin walked off, and the man had to pay the bill.

Some time after, Robin and his friends came to Nottingham to take part in a shooting contest held there by the Sheriff. The prize, an arrow of gold, was for the best shot. Robin, who was dressed like a beggar, won the prize.

The next evening as the Sheriff was going to bed, an arrow with a letter on it suddenly whistled through the open window of his bedroom.

The Sheriff read, "Thank you for the golden arrow. It was a good prize for my shooting. Robin Hood."

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. Robin Hood and his merry men lived in the forest as

a. they liked nature

b. the Sheriff wanted to arrest them

c. it was not far from the town of Nottingham

2. *Robin Hood and his merry men attacked the rich as*
   a. they wanted to give the money to the poor
   b. they wanted to become rich
   c. they were robbers

3. *Once Robin Hood met one of the Sheriff's men*
   a. who wanted to help him
   b. who tried to catch him
   c. who liked shooting

4. *When they came to the town*
   a. Robin gave the man so much drink that he got happy
   b. Robin gave the man a comfortable bed to sleep in
   c. Robin gave him so much drink that he fell asleep

Remember

The rich	հարուստները
The poor	աղքատները
The young	երիտասարդները
The old	ծերերը

2. What happened when…? Finish the sentences.

1. When one of the Sheriff's men came to the forest …
2. When Robin came to the town with one of the Sheriff's men …
3. When Robin walked off …
4. When Robin and his merry men came to take part in a shooting contest…
5. When the Sheriff was going to bed …

3. Answer the questions.

RIGHT *or* WRONG

1. Robin and his merry men always fooled the Sheriff.
2. One of the Sheriff's men wanted to help Robin to win the prize.
3. Robin wanted to please one of the Sheriff's men and gave him a lot of drink.
4. The prize, an arrow of gold, was for the best shot.
5. Robin won the prize as he was dressed like the Sheriff.

Why? **because…**

1. Why did Robin Hood and his merry men attack the rich?
2. Why did the Sheriff try to catch Robin Hood?
3. Why did Robin Hood and his merry men come to the town?
4. Why did Robin give one of the Sheriff's men so much drink?
5. Why was the Sheriff angry?

4. Things to think about.

1. The Sheriff couldn't catch Robin Hood as …
2. The soldier didn't know who he was talking to as …
3. The Sheriff's soldier had to pay the bill as …
4. The Sheriff had to give the prize to Robin as …

5. Fill in the missing words.

robbed	**was dressed**	**catch**
caught	**attack**	**arrest**

Another story about Robin Hood

One bright summer day the Bishop and a group of soldiers were carrying money through Sherwood Forest to a monastery. The Bishop hoped to … Robin on his way, … him and bring him to the Sheriff. At the same time Robin was walking in the forest alone, listening to the birds singing. Before he realised that the soldiers were in the forest, they saw him and tried to … him. Robin ran as fast as he could till he reached the house of a poor woman. He changed clothes with her and walked out of the house. As he … like a woman the soldiers didn't know who they were talking to.

They went into the house, … the old woman in Robin's clothes and carried her away. But soon they met Robin Hood and his merry men, who freed the old woman, … the Bishop of his money and gave it to the poor.

DID YOU KNOW…?

… that a piece of human skin the size of a small stamp contains 3,000,000 cells, one yard of blood vessels, four yards of nerves and 25 nerve ends?

… that a grasshopper has five eyes?

… that the clam, crab, snail and worm all have blue blood?

… that every word we speak requires the use of 72 muscles?

Grammar practice

Revision: the past simple tense.

Do you remember the past simple tense?

I	↗	
you	→	*watched*
he/she/it	↘	
we	↗	
you	→	*watched*
they	↘	

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with one of these verbs in the past simple.

to live	*to look*
to hear	*to walk*
to pass	*to help*
to have	*to meet*
to run	

1. Many years ago there – in England a brave fellow whose name was Robin Hood.
2. Robin Hood – the poor as much as he could.
3. The Sheriff – about this strange young robber.
4. The man – orders to arrest Robin Hood.
5. Just then a fat deer – in front of them.
6. One day Robin Hood – a young man who – very unhappy.
7. Robin Hood – out of the house dressed like a woman.
8. Robin – as fast he could.

2. The paragraph below talks about heroes and tall stories. Rewrite the paragraph, changing all the verbs from present to past.

Heroes and Tall stories

Heroes grow very big and they become very strong. They do wonderful things. They drink more and eat more than other people do. They swim better, run faster, throw farther, and hit harder. They don't say much, but they do a lot. Of course, the stories about heroes aren't really true. Tall stories about heroes are just tales that people tell for fun.

3. You are asking somebody questions.

I read a story about Robin Hood last night. What about you? Did you read a story about Robin Hood last night?

Example:

a) Write questions with Did...?

1. I had a good holiday. What about you?
2. I slept well last night. What about you?
3. Robin helped the poor. What about you?
4. Robin loved his people and his country. What about you?
5. I liked the story very much. What about you?

b) Write questions with wh-words:

1. Where/arrive/Robin the next day?
2. Who/he/meet in the forest?
3. Why/the Bishop/try/to find/Robin?
4. What/he/tell/the old woman?
5. When/see/he/the Bishop?

4. Make negative sentences.

Example: *She liked classical music. (rock)*
She didn't like rock music.

1. Mark studied French at school. (English)
2. Her mother and father were farmers. (factory workers)
3. They were sweaters. (jackets)
4. Helen was hungry. (thirsty)
5. She had big blue eyes. (black eyes)

Just a smile

I'VE LOOKED EVERYWHERE FOR IT!

"All right, Professor, stick out your tongue and say 'Ah!'"

"Ah!" said the Professor.

"Strange colour for a tongue... Now wait, let me look nearer," exclaimed the doctor. "Oh, it's something stuck on your tongue. A stamp!"

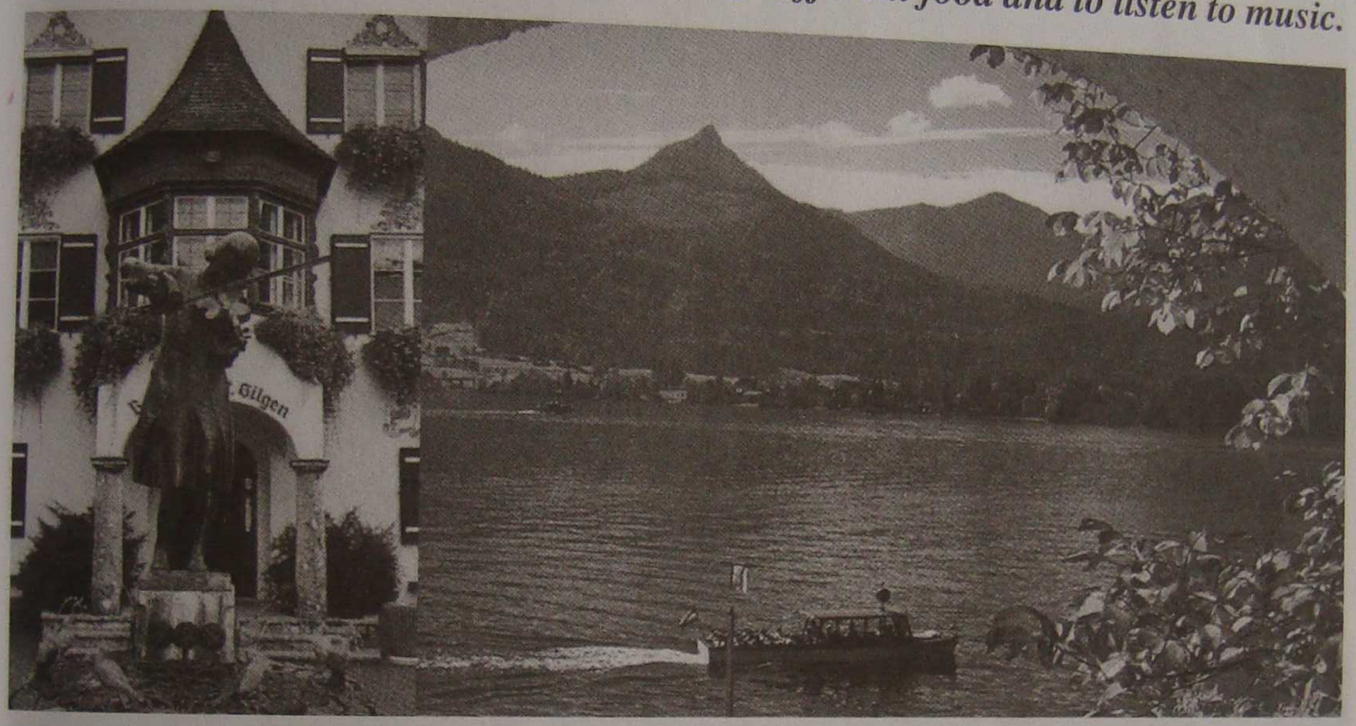
"My God!" shouted the Professor. "And I've looked everywhere for it!"

ENJOY

Speaking and writing

Focus on travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and cities, to enjoy beautiful places, to discover new places, to meet different people, to try different food and to listen to music.



Thinking it over

Why do people travel?
What do people learn while travelling?

People usually travel ...

UNIT 3

All means of travelling are convenient and interesting. Choose one which you like. Decide where you want to go and try to describe your trip.

This is the map of Europe. Choose a country you wish to visit. Find out as much information about this country as you can. Tell your friends how and why you are going to travel to this country.

Talking it over

Choose a friend in your class to make up a dialogue with.

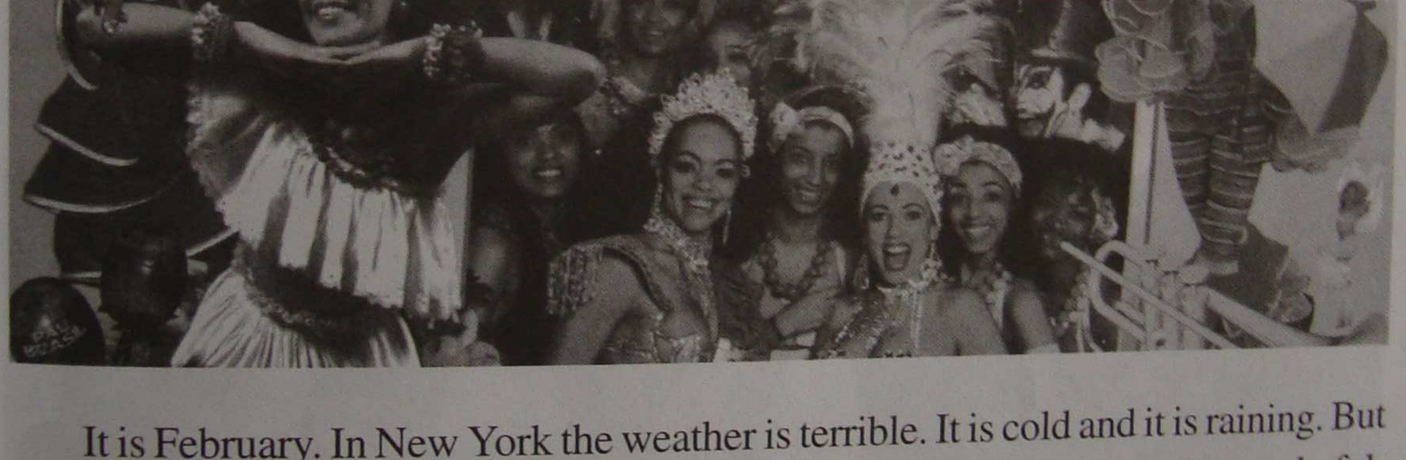
MODEL

A. What country do you want to visit?
B. I want to visit …
A. How are you going to travel to …
B. I am going to travel by …
A. Why …?
B. I am going to travel by … because …
A. What do you know about the country?
B. ……

Read the text aloud. Remember what you can.

a band
a parade
to balance

Flying down to Rio



It is February. In New York the weather is terrible. It is cold and it is raining. But Maria, Max and Morris are in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil! In Rio the weather is wonderful. It is warm, and the sun is shining. The streets are full of people. Everybody is singing and dancing. It is Carnival!

A band is playing. There is a parade of animals. An elephant is walking on two legs. A lion is wearing a bathing suit. A bear is balancing a chair on its nose. This is not an ordinary parade! And what is it?

Retell the story and answer the question.

Follow up

Imagine you are going on a holiday trip by plane in the year 2080. Use the list of words to complete the story. Retell the story and discuss it in the class.

a robot	to be in control	departure boxes	to listen to music
a computer	to take off	passengers	to watch films
a captain	to serve food	a robot-pilot	to read magazines
a flight	to serve drinks	a comfortable trip	to relax
luggage	to check the luggage		

A Flight In the Future

The year is 2080. Planes are very big. They can take 1500 passengers. The plane is ready to take off. There is no pilot. Computers and robots do everything now.

Reading for fun

SCOTTISH APPETITE

One day two friends were sitting in a restaurant. One of them, a Scotsman, told his friends he would bet £10 that he could eat a turkey and three pounds of sausages. Of course his friends did not believe this. So the turkey was roasted and put before him on the table. With great astonishment his friends watched him eating up the bird. And after some minutes he also swallowed the three pounds of sausages! So they had to pay the money.

The Scotsman finally drank some glasses of beer and then went home together with one of his friends. But when they arrived at the front door of his house, the Scotsman said to his friend, "Please don't tell my wife that I've eaten so much."

"Why not?" asked his friend.

"Because she wouldn't give me any supper!" the Scotsman answered.

UNIT 3B

UNIT 3

Reading and speaking

Practise the sound.

ea +r ee +r

[iə]

ear, fear, dear, hear, deer

Study the words.

bare – uncovered
I like walking on the warm sand with bare feet.

to wish – to want, to have a desire
She wishes to be free.
She wishes to go now.

to drop – to fall suddenly
The teapot dropped out of her hand.

to cut – to make a hole with something sharp
He cut his fingers on the broken glass.
– to slice into pieces, to divide or break into smaller pieces.
If you cut the bread, we'll make some toast.

good-natured – kind, ready to help
The King's daughter was good-natured and everybody liked her.

Pre-reading task

1. Do you often help your friends?
2. Are all your friends like you?
3. How do you feel when you help somebody?

The Well at the World's End
(A Scottish folk-tale)

There was once a King and a Queen. The King's daughter was good-natured and everybody liked her. The Queen's daughter was ill-natured and nobody liked her. The

Queen hated the King's daughter and did not want her to live with them. So she sent her to the Well at the World's End to bring her a bottle of water, thinking that she would never return.

The King's daughter took a bottle and went away. Far she went, till she came to a pony tied to a tree and the pony said to her,

"Free me, my little girl and I'll carry you over the river."

The King's daughter freed the pony and it took her over the river. So she went farther than I can tell, till she came to the Well at the World's End.

The well was very deep and she couldn't take water out of it. As she was looking down, she saw three dirty men's heads. They looked up at her, and said,

"Wash us, our little girl, and dry us with your clean apron."

She washed the three dirty heads, and dried them with her clean apron. Then the creatures took her bottle and brought the water for her. The three men's heads said to each other,

"Wish, brother, wish! What will you wish?"

"If she was beautiful before, she'll be ten times more beautiful now," said the first.

"Every time she speaks, a ruby, a diamond and a pearl will drop out of her mouth," said the second.

"Every time she combs her hair, she'll comb a piece of gold and a piece of silver out of it," said the third.

The King's daughter went home and now she was ten times nicer.

The Queen was so angry, she didn't know what to do. She decided to send her own daughter to the Well at the World's End. She gave her a bottle and sent her to fill it with the water from the well.

The Queen's daughter went on and on till she came to the pony tied to the tree, and the pony said, "Free me, my little girl, and I'll carry you over the river."

The Queen's daughter didn't free the pony and it didn't carry her over the river.

So the Queen's daughter had to go on her bare feet and she could hardly walk at all.

She went farther, till she came to the Well at the World's End. But the well was so deep that she couldn't take water out of it. As she sat there three men's heads looked up at her and said,

"Wash us, our little girl, and dry us with your clean apron."

But the Queen's daughter did not wash their heads and so they did not bring water for her. They said to each other,

"Wish, brother, wish! What will you wish?"

"If she was ugly before, she'll be ten times uglier now," said the first.

"Every time she speaks, a frog will drop out of her mouth," said the second.

"Every time she combs her hair, she'll comb a peck of lice out of it," said the third.

So the Queen's daughter went home with an empty bottle.

Nobody can say how angry the Queen was. Her daughter was ten times uglier now and the Queen had to send her daughter away from the Court.

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. *The King's daughter was*
   a. unkind and nobody liked her
   b. unkind and everybody liked her
   c. kind and everybody liked her

2. *The Queen's daughter was*
   a. a merry girl and told funny stories
   b. a kind girl and helped everybody
   c. unkind and nobody liked her

3. *The King's daughter could take water out of the well as*
   a. the well was not very deep
   b. she had very long arms
   c. she washed and dried the three men's heads.

4. *When the King's daughter returned home she was*
   a. as ugly as her father
   b. happy, as she could drink as much water as she wanted
   c. ten times more beautiful

5. *The Queen was angry as*
   a. she was thirsty and there was no water for her to drink
   b. she had no money to buy a golden comb
   c. the King's daughter was happy, rich and beautiful

6. *The Queen sent her own daughter to the Well at the World's End as*
   a. she was angry with her and didn't want to see her any more
   b. she wanted her to be as beautiful and rich as the King's daughter
   c. there was no water in the Kingdom

7. *When the Queen's daughter returned home*
   a. she had a bottle full of water
   b. she was more beautiful than the King's daughter
   c. she was uglier than before.

2. What happened when…?

1. When the King's daughter took a bottle and went away she …
2. When the King's daughter came to a pony tied to a tree …
3. When the King's daughter came to the well …
4. When the Queen's daughter came to a pony tied to a tree …
5. When the Queen's daughter came to the well …
6. When the King's daughter went home …
7. When the Queen's daughter went home …

3. Answer the questions.

RIGHT or WRONG

1. The Queen sent the King's daughter to the Well at the World's End as she was thirsty.
2. The Queen was very happy when she saw the King's daughter.
3. The Queen's daughter went home with an empty bottle.
4. The Queen's daughter didn't free the pony as it could run away.
5. The Queen's daughter couldn't get water out of the well as there were three big heads there and she was afraid of them.
6. The Queen and her daughter lived happily till the end of their lives.

Why? **because...**

1. Why didn't the Queen want the King's daughter to live with them?
2. Why didn't the Queen's daughter help the pony and the three heads?
3. Why couldn't the Queen's daughter get water out of the well?
4. Why did the Queen's daughter go home with an empty bottle?
5. Why did the pony and the three heads help the King's daughter?

4. Things to think about.

1. The King's daughter had to go to the Well at the World's End as …
2. The Queen's daughter had to go on her bare feet as …
3. The Queen had to send her daughter away from the Court as …

5. For each word in Column A, find a word in Column B that has the opposite meaning.

Column A	Column B
good-natured	ill-natured
to look down	hate
dirty	empty
beautiful	go
come	ugly
full	clean
like	to look up

6. Fill in the blanks.

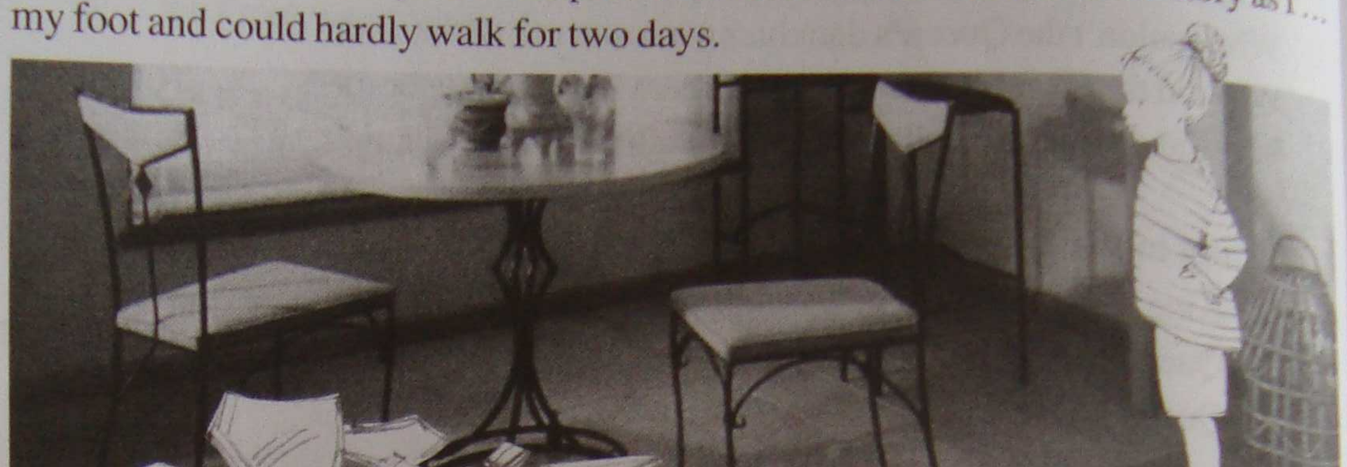
1. The Queen's daughter was … and nobody liked her. (good-natured, ill-natured)
2. The Queen … the King's daughter and didn't want her to live with her. (hated, liked)
3. The King's daughter took a bottle and … away. (went, came)
4. As she was looking down, she saw three … men's heads. (dirty, clean)
5. The Queen's daughter went home with an … bottle. (full, empty)

7. Fill in the missing words.

cut **bare**
dropped **wished**

Once I was at home alone. As I liked walking with … feet, I quickly took off my shoes and began jumping, dancing and running all over the place. I … to do as many

crazy things as possible. But all of a sudden, just as I was trying to jump over the armchair, I fell down. To my horror I hit the table, my mother's favourite vase … onto the floor and broke into pieces. Stupid? Yes! But it was not the end of the story as I … my foot and could hardly walk for two days.



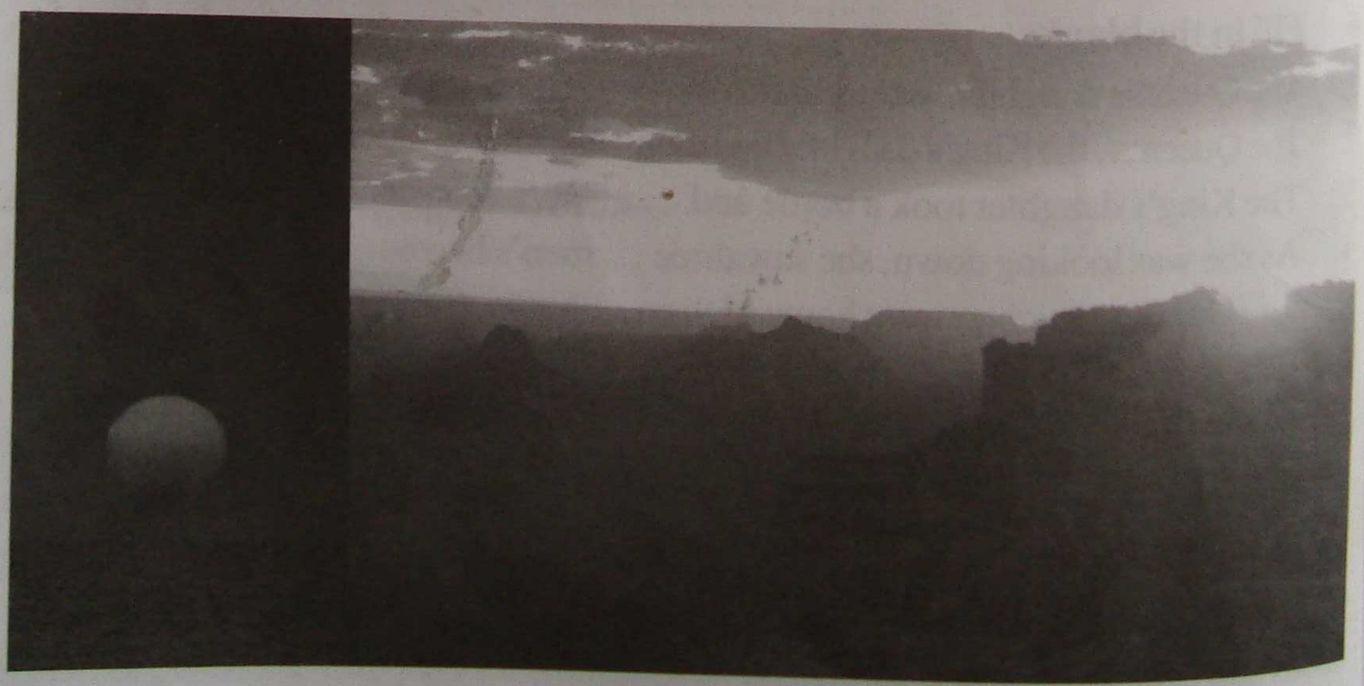
DID YOU KNOW…

… that the length of a lightning flash is usually about half a mile? But some of them are five miles long, although most flashes last only a few millionths of a second.

… that sometimes lightning picks its victims? Once in France lightning struck a sheep-fold. It killed every black sheep, but left all the white sheep alive.

… that lightning causes 7,000 forest fires a year, destroying millions of valuable trees?

… that every day, every night you are riding a great spaceship? Did you ever go 66 miles an hour in a car? The Earth moves 1,000 times faster. The Earth travels 66,000 miles an hour. The most modern jet airliner moves at about 660 miles an hour. The Earth moves 100 times faster. Each day the Earth travels 1,584,000 miles.



Grammar practice

The passive voice.

The chair **is broken** today.
The chair **was not broken** yesterday.
Somebody broke **the chair.** (active)
The chair is broken. (passive)

The passive is:

	to be		
Present	am/is/are		Past Participle
Past	(not)	+	cleaned, broken,
	was were		made, produced

The past participle of regular verbs is – **ed.**
The past participle of irregular verbs – see Appendix.

passive + by…

My grandfather built this house 50 years ago.
This house was built **by my grandfather** 50 years ago.

Exercises

1. Which of these sentences are passive? Copy the sentences and underline the passive forms.

1. The Queen hated the King's daughter.
2. She was sent to the Well at the World's End to bring a bottle of water.
3. The King's daughter took a bottle and went away.
4. Each time she combed her hair, a piece of gold was combed out of it.
5. She was caught and carried into the house.

2. Complete this table.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	1) They speak English in India. 2) She cleans the rooms every day. 3) He doesn't use his car very often.	

Tense	Active	Passive
Past Simple	1) Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. 2) Somebody built this church many years ago. 3) Tim broke his neighbour's window last night.	

3. Write sentences using the verbs in brackets.

1. Ann's bicycle (steal) last week.
2. What this machine (use) for?
3. Paper (make) from wood.
4. The whole pie (eat) yesterday.
5. Halloween (celebrate) every year on October 31.

4. Write questions using the passive.

1. Ask about the telephone (when/invent?)
2. Ask about America (when/discover?)
3. Ask about glass (how/make?)
4. Ask about the letter (when/post?)
5. Ask about paper (how/make?)

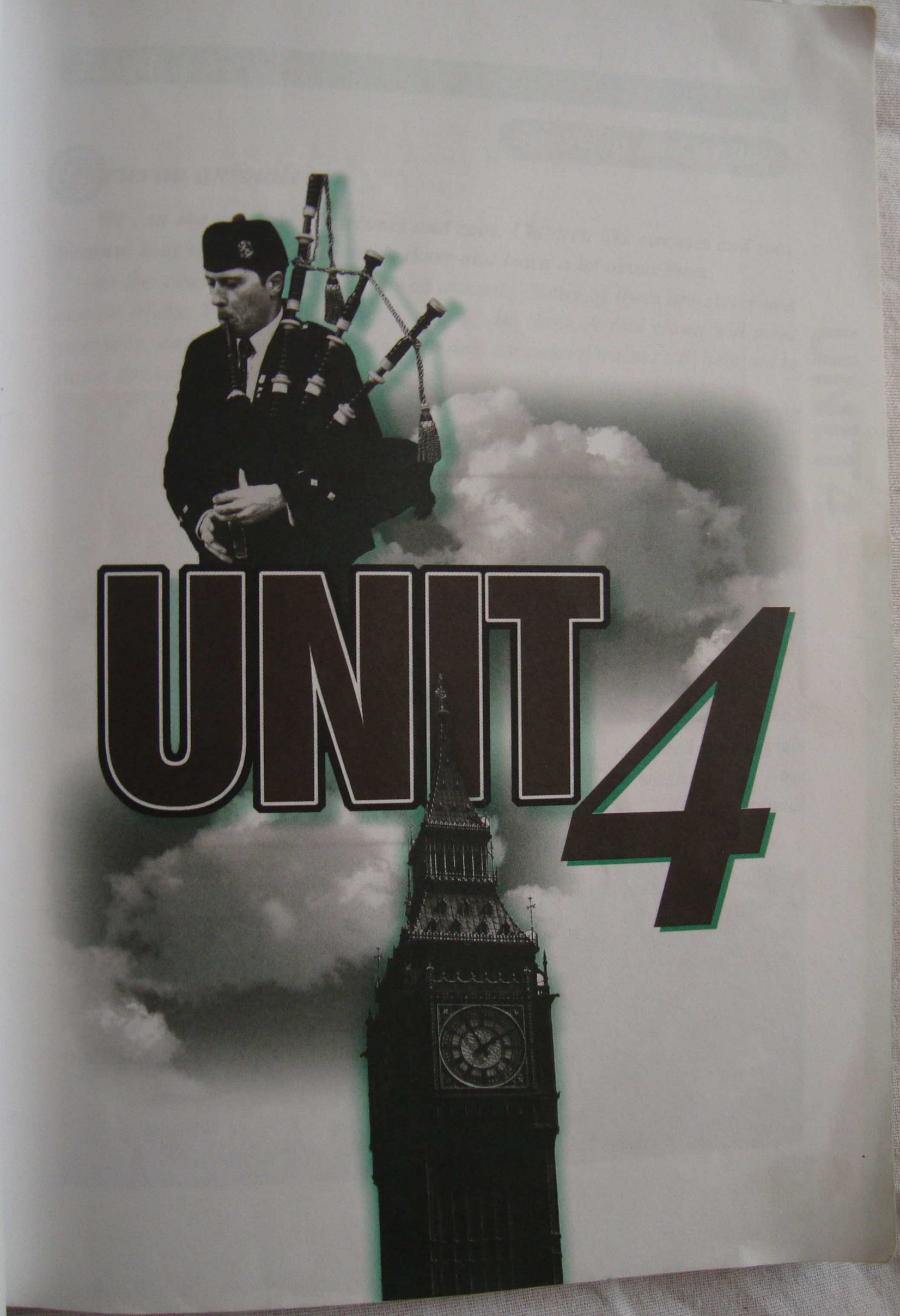
5. a) Look at the map and say if these sentences are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

1. Oil is produced in Texas.
2. Cars are manufactured in Montana.
3. Wheat is grown in Kansas.
4. Paper is made in Utah.
5. Rice is grown in Oregon.
6. Maize is grown in Nebraska.
7. Oranges are grown in California.
8. Silver is mined in Washington.

b) Write more true sentences.

Just a smile

"I don't know why I must wash my hands before school," said Tommy.
"Why not?" said his mother.
"I never raise them in class."


UNIT 4

UNIT 4 A

Speaking and writing

Circus on animals

We can see animals in circuses and zoos. Children like circuses and zoos because they see different animals there and learn a lot about them.

At the circus you can see trained animals. Many of them are clever and can do tricks. You can even be the star of the show. A real clown will paint your face, and you can be a clown for a day. An animal trainer will help you to ride a donkey or a bear.

At the zoo you can see lots of animals. You can feed the animals yourself. You can see how the animals are washed and how their cages are cleaned. You can see different animal shows.

UNIT 4

Do you know these animals

Try to remember their names

Wild animals:

wolf, tiger, lion, black bear,
leopard, polar bear, zebra.

Domestic animals:

pig, cat, cow, dog, rabbit, sheep,
donkey, goat, horse, pony

Talking it over

Why is the circus a wonderland? What attracts you there?

Read the text aloud. Remember what you can.

Lions for Lunch

This is a story which Mr. Tim Jones told the reporters.

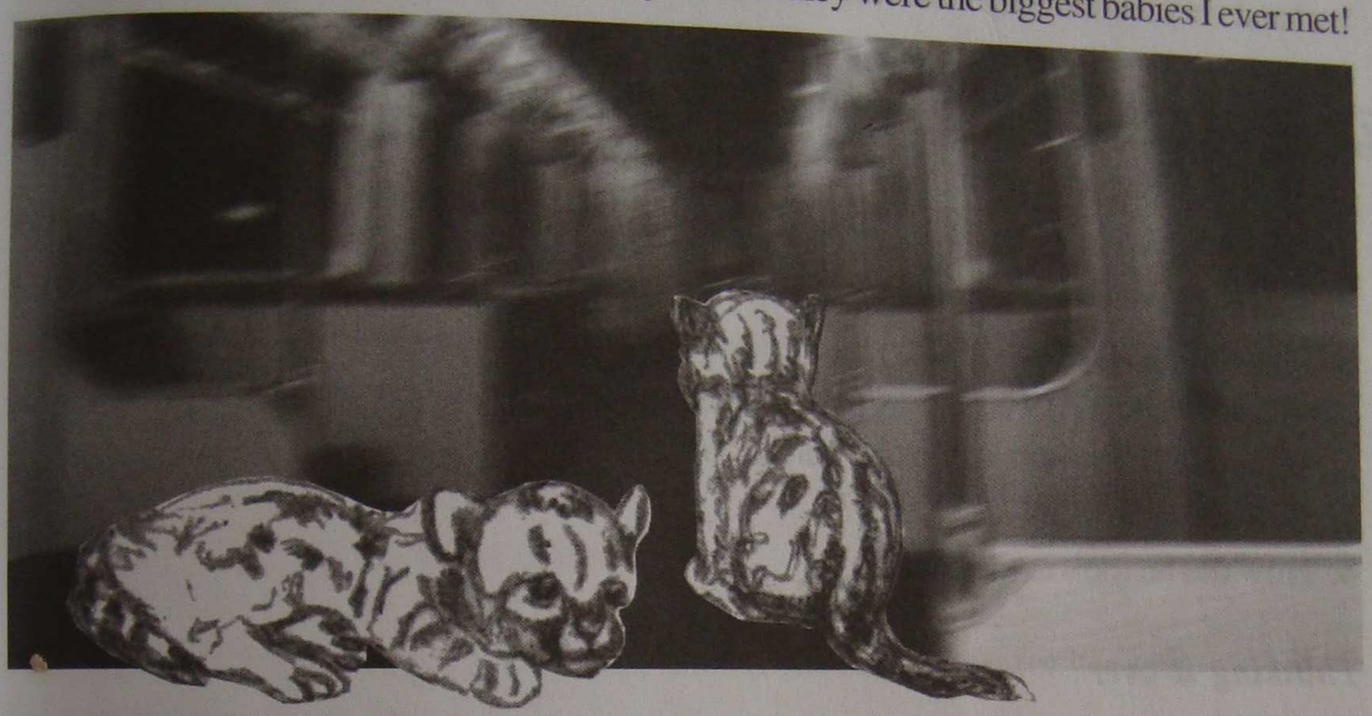
Two lions broke out of their cages on a London train yesterday. I went to the dining-car to have lunch. The dining-car was full of passengers. I took a seat next to the door. I drank a cup of tea and waited for my lunch. Suddenly, I felt something against

my leg. I looked down. There was a lion under the table!

Just then another lion came from under another table. The conductor ran to the door. But the lion got to the door first. The other lion walked to the other door.

The passengers stopped eating. When the train stopped the lion trainer ran into the dining-car. He couldn't understand why everybody was so frightened.

"They are only babies!" he said. Maybe! But they were the biggest babies I ever met!



UNIT 4

Imagine you are in this dining-car. Choose a friend in your class and make up a dialogue. Find out how your friend would behave in such a situation.

MODEL

A. Have you heard the story of two lions that broke out of their cages on a London train yesterday?

B. I was on the train.

A. Oh, really? What happened?

B. I went to the dining-car to have lunch. I drank a cup of tea. Suddenly ….

A. ……?

B. ……?

Read the text silently. Remember what you can.

KING KONG – A FILM MONSTER

King Kong picked the girl up in his giant hand. The frightened girl screamed and screamed. She hit him. She kicked him with her feet. She tried to bite him with her teeth. But the gorilla didn't want to hurt her. King Kong was really a friendly monster.

The film-makers had to work very hard to make King Kong. He was as tall as

seven men. Inside, he was full of metal. The film-makers made his fur out of thousands of horse tails from Argentina.

King Kong was so big that they had to film him in pieces. First they filmed his hands and the girl. Then they filmed his head. They added the background later.

People who saw the film didn't think about these things. King Kong looked very real and very frightening. And that's what film-makers wanted!

What do you remember about King Kong?

1. Why did the girl scream?
2. What did she try to do?
3. Did King Kong want to hurt her?
4. How tall was King Kong?
5. What was he full of?
6. What did the film-makers make his fur out of?
7. How did they film King Kong?
8. How did he look in the film?

Thinking it over

How will you behave if you meet a strange monster in the street?

Describe the monster and talk about your and other people's reactions.

Follow up

a. Write a short story "A day at the zoo".

Prove that the zoo is really a wonderland. Use the names of the animals you have learned.

b. Retell your story and discuss it in class.

Reading for fun

BOTH MISTAKEN

In the bus a well-dressed man missed his silk handkerchief and accused his neighbour, an old man, of having stolen it. But after some time the well-dressed man found the handkerchief in his pocket and apologised for having accused the old man.

"Never mind," said the latter. "You thought I was a thief, and I thought you were a gentleman, and we were both mistaken."

Reading and speaking

ear + consonant [ɜ:]
heard, learn, earn, earth

Study the words.

to do one's duty – to do what one must do — It's my duty to help you.

Note: to do homework, housework
to do exercises — to do sums — to do one's duty

*At your English lessons you **do** some **exercises**.*
After school you **do your homework**, you help your mother **to do housework.**
But there are many things which people **make** with their own hands.

to make dinner — to make a snow-man
to make a dress — to make models of planes

This boy likes **to make** planes. Ann likes **to make** dresses for her doll.
Tom **makes** a rocket.

road – If you have a car, you can drive along this road.

Note: to go along the road — to be on the road — to cross the road

way – Early in the morning you can see many people in the street on their way to work.

Note: to lose one's way — to ask the way — on one's way to (school, club)

to be afraid – to fear
Bill is afraid of dogs. Who's afraid of the big bad wolf?

to rise – to stand up from lying or sitting
Angrily, he rose from his chair and left the room.

to raise – to lift up, move to a higher position
He raised the child from the ground.
When Bill can answer the teacher's question, he raises his hand.

to pick up – to lift
When Bill sees a sheet of paper on the floor, he always **picks** it **up**.

UNIT 4

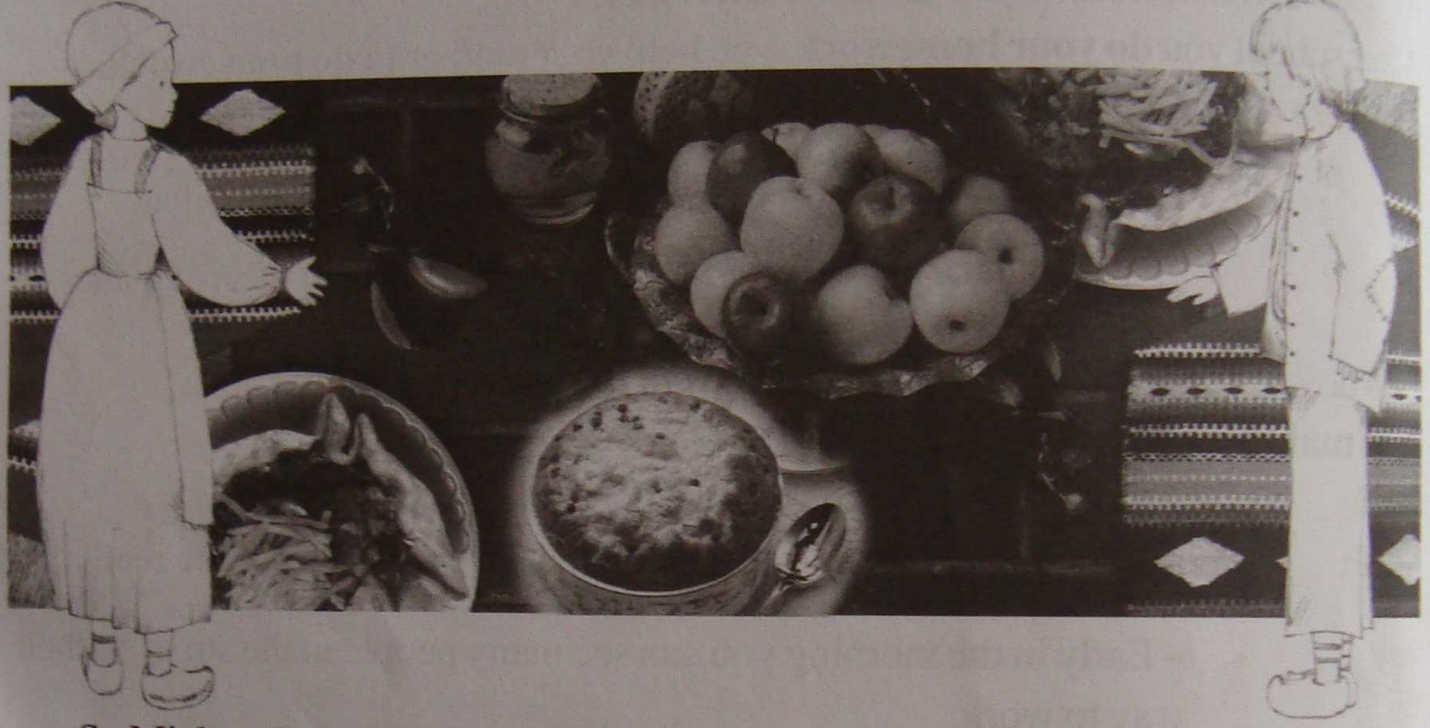
Pre-reading task

1. Do you believe in magic?
2. What will you wish if you have a magic bottle?
3. Do you think the story is going to be sad or funny?

The story of Bottle Hill

(An Irish legend)

Once upon a time, a farmer lived in a little cabin. His name was Mick. He worked very hard, but he was very poor. His wife did what she could to help him, as their children were too young to work in the fields. At the end of the summer they had no money to pay the landlord.



So Mick and his wife decided to take the cow to the market and sell it.

Early next morning Mick took his stick in his hand and drove his cow slowly along the road. It was a fine day and the sun shone brightly on the fields. After six long miles the farmer came to the top of the hill, which is now called Bottle Hill, but that was not the name of it at that time.

Just then he met a man.

"Good morning," the man said.

"Good morning," said the farmer, looking at the stranger who was very small. He drove his cow faster along the road, but the little man followed him. Suddenly he heard the little man's voice,

"Where are you going with the cow, my honest man?"

"To the market," said Mick.

"Will you sell her to me?"

Mick was afraid to talk to the little man, but he was more afraid to say no.

"What will you give for her?" he asked.

"I'll give you this bottle," said the little man, pulling a bottle from under his coat.

The farmer looked first at him and then at the bottle, and began to laugh.

"Laugh if you wish," cried the little man angrily. "I tell you, this bottle is better for you than all the money you will get for your cow at the market. I like you, Mick. Do as I tell you, or you may be sorry for it. Your cow may die before you get to the market. So when you come home, ask your wife to put a clean table-cloth on the table. Then put the bottle on the floor and say these words, "Bottle, do your duty."

"Is that all?" asked Mick.

"Yes," said the stranger, "say that and you will be rich. Good-bye."

When Mick arrived home he told Molly of his meeting with the strange little man. At first she looked at him in surprise but when he finished his story, Molly stood up without saying a word and put a clean table-cloth on the table. And Mick, putting the bottle on the floor, cried, "Bottle, do your duty!"

In a moment two tiny fairies rose from the bottle and climbed up on to the table. They covered the table with dishes and plates, made of gold and silver, full of the richest food. When all was ready, the fairies went back into the bottle again.

The farmer and his wife looked at each other in surprise.

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. *The farmer decided to sell his cow as*
   a. they needed money to buy new land
   b. his wife needed a new dress
   c. they needed money to pay the landlord

2. *Mick met the stranger*
   a. before he came to the top of the hill
   b. after he reached the top of the hill
   c. when he reached the market

3. *Mick agreed to sell his cow to the stranger as*
   a. he was a silly man b. he liked the bottle c. he believed the old man

4. *When Mick said the words "Bottle, do your duty!"*
   a. two tiny fairies rose from the bottle and covered the table with dirty dishes
   b. two tiny fairies rose from the bottle and put much food on the table
   c. two tiny fairies rose from the bottle and covered the table with a table-cloth made of gold

2. What happened when....?

1. When the farmer came to the top of the hill ....
2. When the little man asked Mick to sell him the cow ....
3. When Mick told his wife the whole story ....
4. When the fairies rose from the bottle ....

3. Answer the questions.

RIGHT or WRONG

1. Mick was poor as he was very lazy.
2. Mick needed the bottle as he wanted to fill it with water.
3. When Mick finished his story, Molly stood up and put a clean table-cloth on the table.
4. Molly was very sad as they had nothing to eat.

Why? **because....**

1. Why did the farmer go to the market?
2. Why did he decide to sell his cow to the little man?
3. Why did the little man give Mick the bottle?
4. Why did the farmer and his wife look at each other?
5. Why was Molly so happy?

4. Things to think about.

1. The farmer had to work hard but ...
2. Mick was afraid to speak to the little man but ...

5. Fill in the missing words.

was afraid	**way**	**road (2)**
sold	**picked up**	**dropped (2)**

One hot summer day a farmer and his young son were walking along a dusty ... to a town several miles from their home. They came upon an old horseshoe lying by the ... "Pick it up," said the farmer. "It may be useful some time."
"Oh, Father," answered the boy, "why should I pick up such an old horseshoe?"
The farmer picked it up himself. Reaching the town, he ... the horseshoe for a few pence and bought some cherries. The boy wanted to have some cherries but he ... to ask his father to give him some.
On their ... home the farmer ... a cherry on the ground. The boy picked it up and ate it. A few minutes later, the father ... another, and again the boy ... the cherry and ate it. This continued until all the cherries were gone. The boy was really sorry that he hadn't picked up the horseshoe himself.

Remember

to do homework, housework
to do exercises
to do sums
to do one's duty

6. make? or do?

a. *Nick had a dream. In his dream fairies came to him and promised to do some magic for him.*

When Nick woke up in the morning he ran to his mother to tell her about the fairies. But the moment he saw his mother's angry face he realised it was a dream and he had to live a real life. Poor Nick!

The fairies could not … his duties and now he had to … his bed, to … his morning exercises and then … his homework.

b. *I am not an artist with pencil and pen. But I … portraits of women and men, of all the people I ever see.*

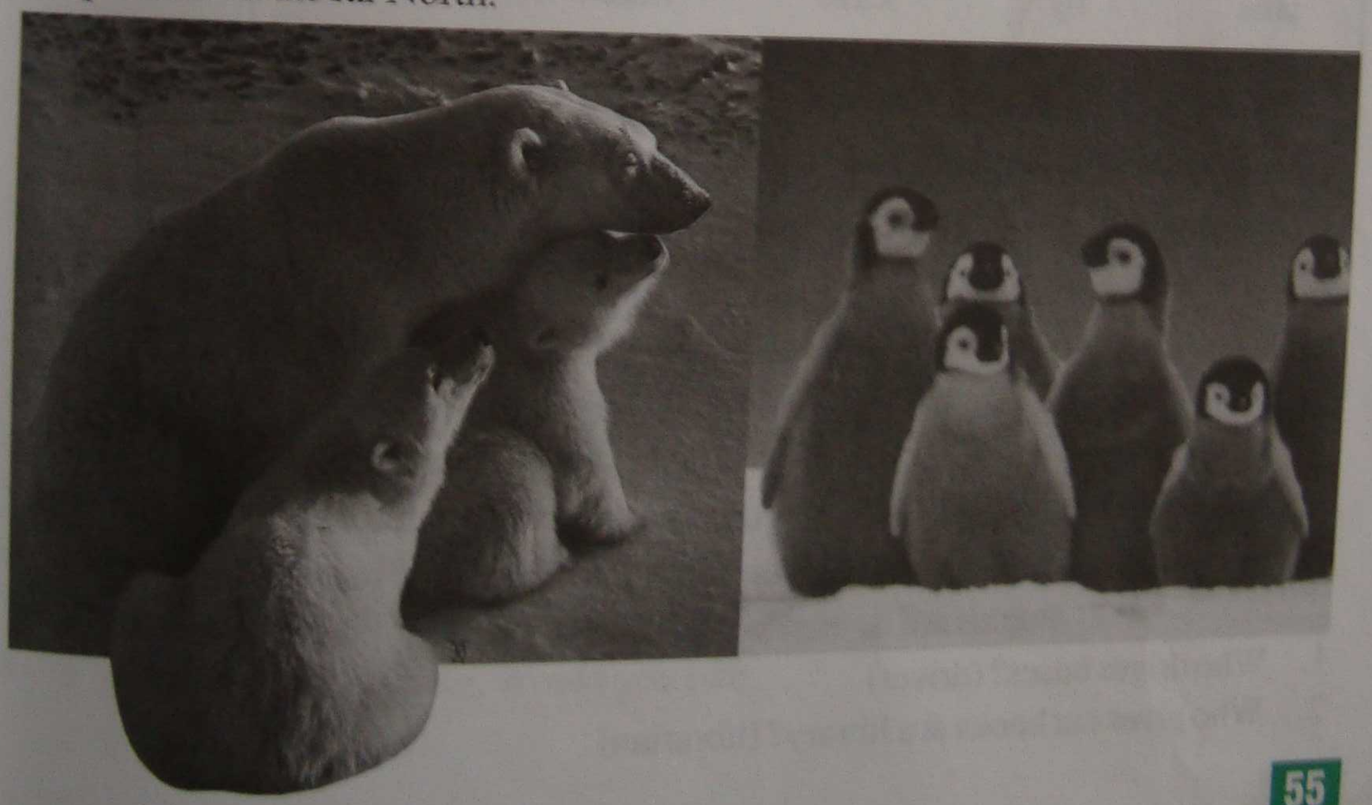
Come, tell me truly what can I be?

DID YOU KNOW …

… which word is colder, "North" or "South"?

The word "North" sounds colder than the word "South" but the little penguins of the Antarctic live in a colder climate than the great, white polar bears of the Arctic.

The mean temperature of the regions around the South Pole is lower than the mean temperature in the far North.



UNIT 4C

UNIT 4

Grammar practice

Revision: irregular verbs, passive voice.

1. Regular past forms and past participles.

wait	agree	play	look
wash	arrive	try	jump
want	beg	carry	stay

What are the past forms and past participles of the words above? Use three of them in sentences of your own.

2. Irregular past forms and past participles.

Take turns to play this verb game.

A: Choose a verb from the box and make a sentence in the past. Say "buzzed" instead of the verb you chose.

B: Give the past forms of the missing verb.

see	write	eat	bring	wear
tell	wake	drink	buy	go
take	fly	leave	read	drive
make	give	have	come	got
lose	find	meet	sing	break

Examples: **A.** Yesterday I **buzzed** a good film.
B. Saw.
A. One day she **buzzed** some gold in the garden.
B. Found.

3. Answer the questions as in the examples.

Example *A:* Who writes poems?
Poems are written by poets.

1. Who drives buses? (driver)
2. Who gives out books at a library? (librarian)

3. Who sells fruit? (fruit-seller)
4. Who keeps the house? (mother)
5. Who grows corn in Iowa? (people)

Example ***B:*** Who wrote that poem?
That poem was written by my friend.

1. Who dropped the cup? (Timmy)
2. Who took the book from the library? (Kathy)
3. Who built that house? (my grandfather)
4. Who made the pie? (Alice)
5. Who taught that course last year? (Prof. Adams)

Do you remember?

Use ***some*** in positive sentences.
I'm going to buy some cheese.

Use ***any*** in negative sentences.
I'm not going to buy any cheese.

Use **any** and **some** in questions.

1. In most questions we use **any.**
   Did you make any mistakes in your test?
2. Use **some** if you
   a. offer things
   Would you like some ice-cream?
   b. ask for things
   Can I have some ice-cream?

4. a. Complete the sentences using *some* **or** *any.*

1. Don't buy … rice. We have plenty of it.
2. We don't have … bread, so I'm going to buy …
3. I don't have … stamps, but Ann has got …
4. "Would you like … tea?" – "Yes, please."
5. I'm thirsty. Can I have … water, please?
6. There are … beautiful flowers in the garden.
7. I wanted to buy … milk, but they didn't have … in the shop.
8. I've just made … a cake. Would you like … ?

b. not any = no

He doesn't have **any** money = He has **no** money.

1. There aren't **any** good hotels here.
2. There are **no** buses today.
3. I didn't write ..... letters last night.
4. There are ..... restaurants in this part of town.
5. She can't speak ..... foreign languages.
6. Don't buy ..... food. We don't need .....
7. My brother is married, but he has ..... children.
8. I'm afraid there's ..... coffee. Would you like some tea?
9. "Look at those birds!" "Birds? Where? I can't see ..... birds."
10. The man asked me for advice, but I couldn't give him .....

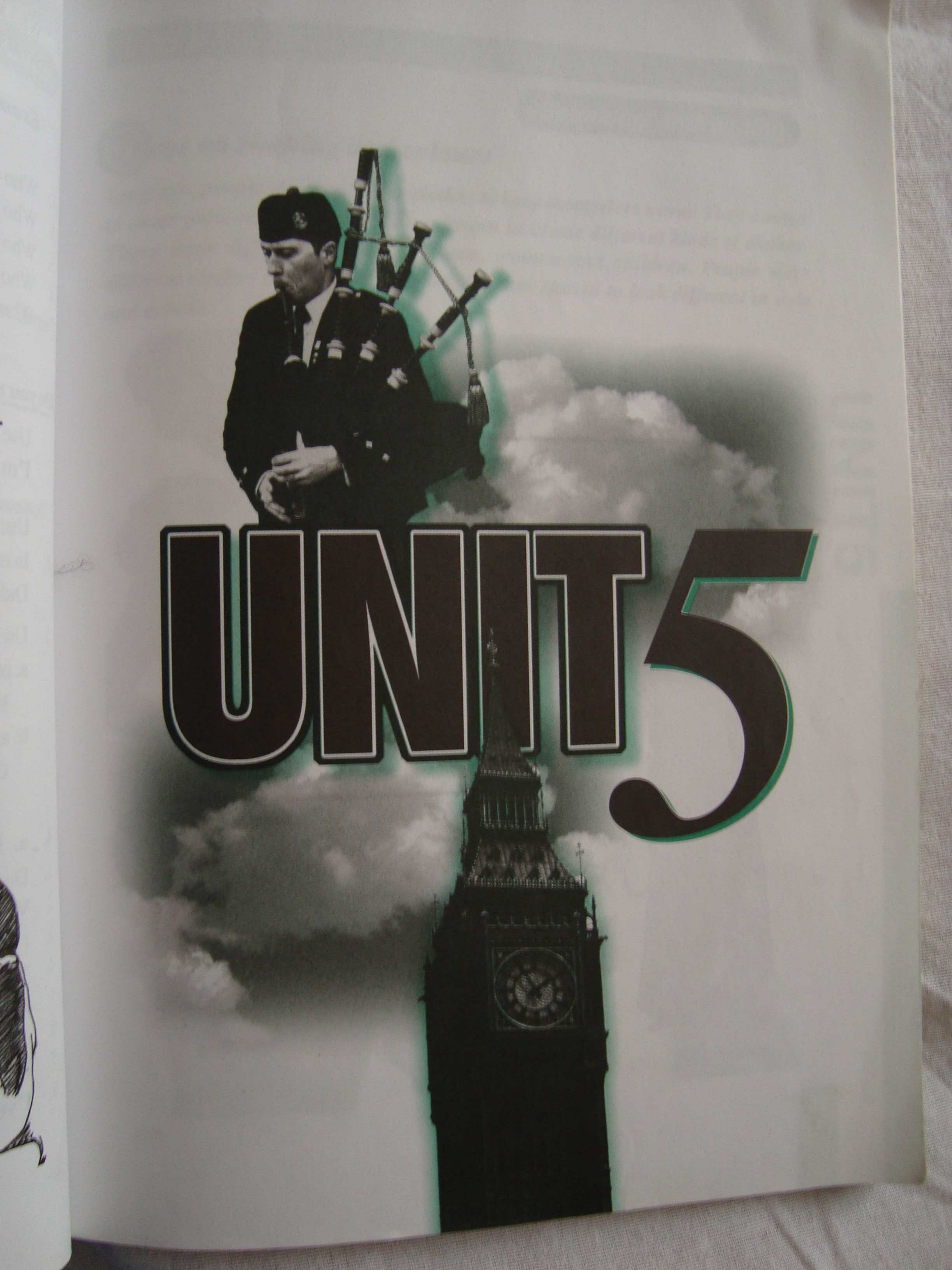
c. Complete the sentences using any **or** no **+ one of these words.**

difference film friends furniture money photographs
questions sugar swimming pool work

1. I'm not going to do **any work** this evening.
2. I didn't put ..... in my coffee this morning.
3. They want to take a holiday, but they have .....
4. It's a nice hotel, but there's .....
5. I'm not going to answer .....
6. He's always alone. He has .....
7. There is ..... between these two machines. They are the same.
8. I can't take ..... . There's ..... in the camera.
9. There wasn't ..... in the room. It was completely empty.

Just a smile

– Mother made a shirt for me and I helped her.
– What did you do?
– I sat still.


UNIT 5

UNIT 5 A

Speaking and writing

Focus on clothing and colours

Long ago, people started to wear clothes to keep themselves warm. They wanted to cover parts of their bodies. They began to create different kinds of clothes. There were different clothes for men, women and children. People wore different clothes in different seasons. Clothes started to look different in style and colour.

Look at the pictures and remember the words.

Thinking it over

How do you feel if you have nothing to wear in winter?

Do you think you can tell what people are like by looking at their clothes?

Do you know the colours?

Some of them are: red, orange, yellow, green, pink, grey, blue, silver, white, purple, black, brown, gold.

Which is your favourite colour?
Does it make you think of anything (music, feeling and so on)?
Which are the most popular colours this year?

Talking it over

a. Write down on a piece of paper what you are wearing today.
b. Mix up all the pieces of paper. The rest of the class will match you to your description.

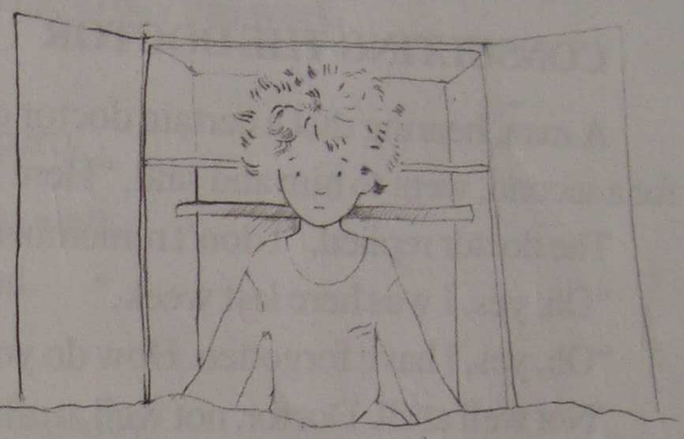
Go on with talking

a. What is in fashion this year? For men? For women? For teenagers?
b. What do you do when you are invited to a birthday party? Do you like to wear anything new or special? Do you like to buy anything new for a party?
c. Name some people you met yesterday. What did they have on?
d. What do people usually wear in winter? In summer? In spring and autumn?

Read the text silently. Remember what you can.

Sammy has nothing to wear today

Sammy is upset this morning. He is looking for something to wear to go to school. But there is nothing in his wardrobe.



He is looking for a clean shirt, but all his shirts are dirty. He is looking for a jacket, but all his jackets are at the dry cleaner's. He is looking for a pair of trousers, but there aren't any clean trousers in the wardrobe. And he is looking for a pair of socks, but they are dirty, and Mummy is washing them now.

Sammy is having a difficult time this morning. He is looking for something to put on, but his wardrobe is empty.

Choose the right word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1. *Sammy is*
   a. at home b. at school
2. *Sammy is*
   a. happy b. upset
3. *Sammy's shirts are*
   a. dirty b. clean
4. *He is looking for a pair of*
   a. shoes b. trousers
5. *His mother is washing his*
   a. socks b. boots
6. *Sammy is upset because*
   a. he is getting dressed b. he has nothing to wear

Thinking it over

What will Sammy do today? Why?

What will you do if you have nothing to wear to school? Why?

Follow up

Write a short story.

a. "We could not do without clothes."

b. Read it out and discuss it in class.

Reading for fun

UNIT 5

CONSULTING THE DOCTOR

A man, hearing that a certain doctor charged £10 for a first consultation and £5 for a second, went to him and said, "Here I am again, Doctor."

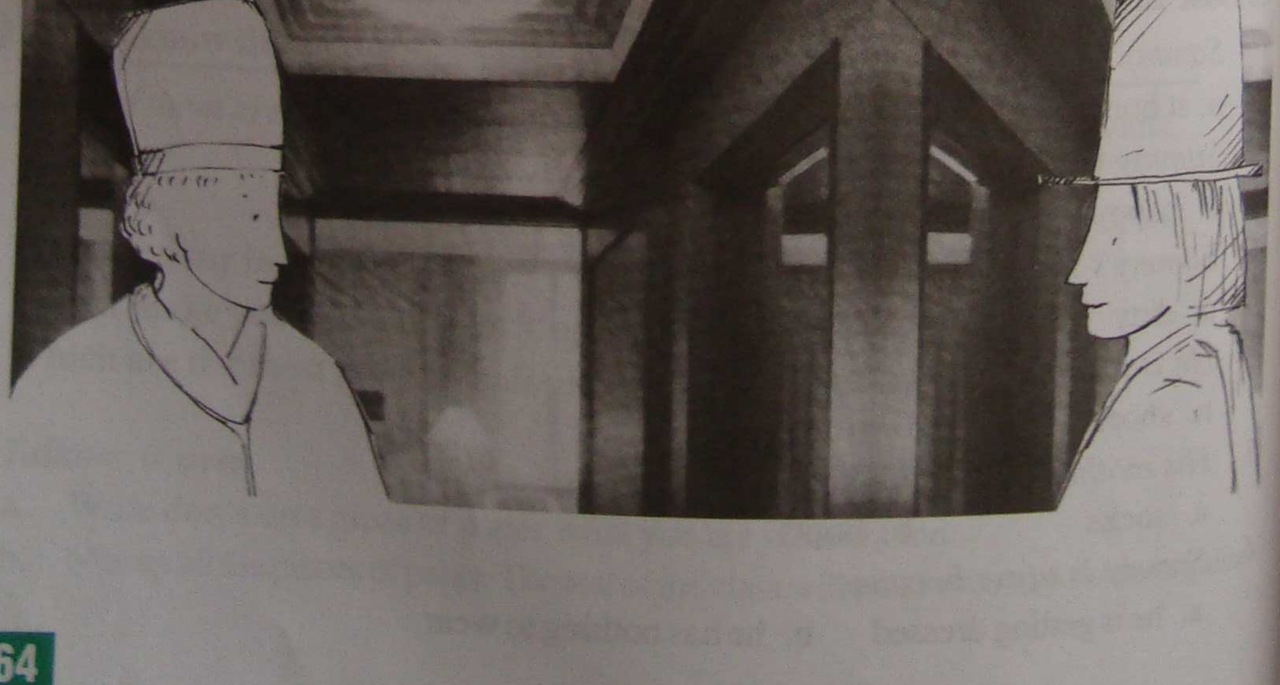
The doctor replied, "I don't remember seeing you before."

"Oh, yes, I was here last week."

"Oh, yes, I have forgotten. How do you feel now?"

"Not well at all, Doctor, not well at all."

"Let me see," replied the doctor. "Just continue your last prescription for another week. And now will you pay me £5, please."



UNIT 5 B

Practise the sounds

ow

Study the words.

to decide – to make
I must de

to agree – to say ye
He agree

to use – You use
You use

to reach – to get to
They rea

to offer – to be will
The land

Pre-reading task

1. Look at the picture. I
2. What do you think is
3. Is the story going to h

UNIT 5 B

Reading and speaking

Practise the sounds.

ow	[ou]	[au]
	follow	now
	fellow	how
	bellow	cow

Study the words.

to decide – to make up one's mind
I must decide which magazine to buy this week.

to agree – to say yes to
He agreed to come to the party.

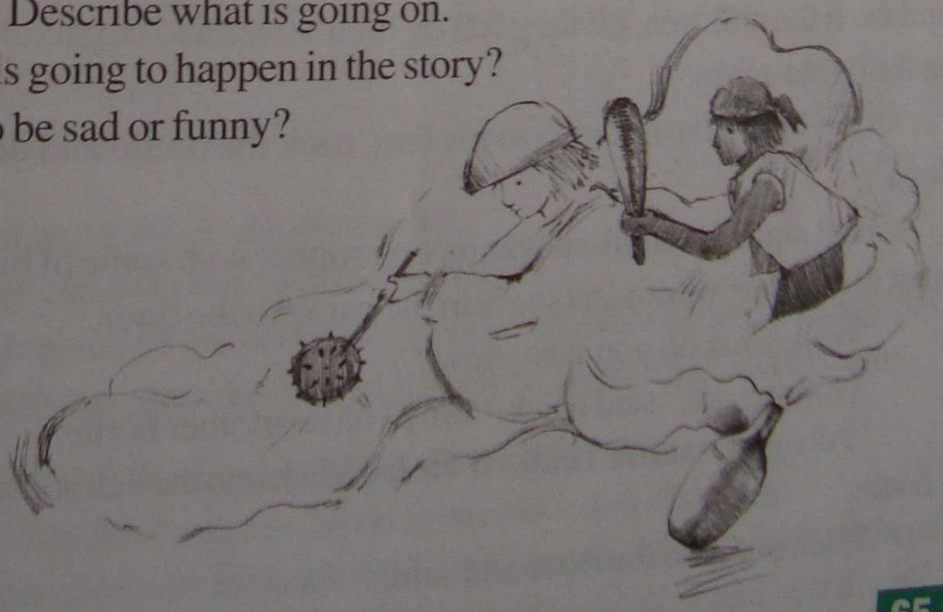
to use – You use your legs when you walk.
You use a knife to cut bread.

to reach – to get to a place
They reached London on Thursday.

to offer – to be willing to give
The landlord offered him a lot of money for the bottle.

Pre-reading task

1. Look at the picture. Describe what is going on.
2. What do you think is going to happen in the story?
3. Is the story going to be sad or funny?



The story of Bottle Hill
(Continued)

Next day Mick went to the market, sold a gold dish and gave the money to the landlord.

The landlord asked Mick how he had become so rich, and the farmer told him about the fairies and the magic bottle. The landlord offered him a lot of money for the bottle, but Mick did not want to sell it. At last the landlord offered to give him his farm for the bottle. Mick agreed.

But the farm was not very good. Mick became poorer and poorer, till at last he had nothing but one poor cow.

One morning he drove his cow to the market again. When he reached the top of the hill he met the little man again.

"Well, Mick," said the little man. "I told you that you would be a rich man."

"Indeed, I was rich, but now I am poor again," he said. "If you have another bottle here is the cow for you."

"And here is the bottle," said the old man, smiling. "You know what to do with it. And now good-bye."

"Good-bye," said the farmer. "Good luck to you! Good luck to the big hill! It has no name, so we'll call it Bottle Hill!"

He reached his cabin and as soon as he saw Molly, he cried,

"I have another bottle!"

In a moment Molly put a clean table-cloth on the table, and Mick, looking at the bottle, cried,

"Bottle, do your duty!"

At once two big men with big sticks came out. They beat poor Mick and his wife, and even the children, till they fell on their knees and begged for mercy. Then they hid in the bottle again.

Slowly the farmer rose to his feet, took the bottle and decided to go to the landlord.

That night the landlord was having supper with some of his friends. When he heard that the farmer wanted to see him, he came to the door.

"Well, what do you want now?"

"Nothing, sir," said Mick, "only I have another bottle."

"All right," said the landlord. He led Mick into the hall and asked him to show him the bottle.

Mick put it on the floor and said,

"Bottle! Do your duty!"

The next moment the men with the sticks jumped out of the bottle. The landlord and his guests were thrown to the floor and beaten.

"Stop these two men, Mick," cried the landlord.

"First you will give me back my bottle," answered Mick.

"Give it to him, quickly, before we are all killed," cried the landlord.

Mick took his bottle. The two men jumped into their bottle again and Mick quickly ran off.

When the farmer had his bottle again, he did not spend his money foolishly. At the end of his life, the bottle was broken and nobody could use it. But the hill, where the farmer first met the strange little man, is called Bottle Hill even to this day.

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. *Mick could pay the landlord as*
   a. he worked hard
   b. he sold the gold dish
   c. he sold the gold stick

2. *Mick agreed to give the landlord the bottle as*
   a. the landlord offered him a lot of money
   b. the landlord offered him a cow for it
   c. the landlord offered him his farm for it.

3. *Mick went to the market again as*
   a. he wanted to buy a gold dish
   b. he wanted to sell his cow
   c. he wanted to buy a new cow

4. *When the little man gave Mick another bottle*
   a. Mick and his wife had supper with their friends
   b. two big men came out of the bottle and beat Mick, his wife and his children
   c. two big men came out of the bottle and had supper with Mick and his wife

5. *The landlord had to give the bottle back to Mick as*
   a. Mick threw the landlord and his guests to the floor and beat them
   b. the men with the sticks threw the landlord and his guests to the floor and beat them
   c. the men with the sticks threw Mick and his guests to the floor and beat them

2. What happened when ... ?

1. When Mick saw the little man …
2. When he came back home and told Molly that he had another bottle …
3. When the landlord knew that Mick had another bottle…
4. When Mick put the bottle on the floor …
5. When the farmer had his bottle again …

3. Answer the questions.

RIGHT *or* **WRONG**

1. Mick became very rich and never needed any more money.
2. The two big men came out of the bottle and beat poor Mick and his wife.
3. When the landlord heard that the farmer wanted to see him, he asked him to have supper with them.
4. When the farmer had his bottle again, he broke it.
5. The hill, where the farmer first met the strange little man, is called Bottle Hill.

Why? because …

1. Why did the landlord want to have the magic bottle?
2. Why did Mick go to the landlord's house?
3. Why did Mick want to have his bottle back?
4. Why were the landlord and his guests afraid?
5. Why couldn't anybody use the magic bottle any more?

4. Things to think about.

1. Mick had to sell his cow as …
2. Mick had to get his bottle back as …

5. Fill in the missing words.

rose **agreed**
decided **happy**

Once upon a time there lived a number of mice in a house. Unfortunately a cat also lived in the same house, so they were not … The mice … to do something about it. They had many plans but they were not good. At last a young mouse had an idea. "We can hang a bell round the cat's neck," he said. "If the cat comes we can run away

because we'll hear the ringing of the bell." All the mice … that the plan was excellent. Then the old mouse … and said, "The problem is, which of us will tie the bell to the cat's neck?" Silence was the only answer to her words.

DID YOU KNOW...

… if there are two sides of a rainbow?

If we want to answer this question, we must understand what a rainbow is.

If a rainbow is anything like what it appears to be, there is no reason why, when we are looking at one side of it, other people cannot see the other side.

But it is impossible for anybody to see the other side of a rainbow.

Why? Because a rainbow is a reflection of sunlight from drops of water in the sky. So we can see a rainbow only on the side opposite to the sun. Or we can say that our eyes must always be between the rainbow and the sun.

Now you see that there can be no other side of a rainbow.

UNIT 5 C

Grammar practice

Reflexive pronouns

I	me	myself
He	him	himself
She	her	herself
It	it	itself

You	you	yourself yourselves
We	us	ourselves
They	them	themselves

I am looking at her.
She is looking at **herself**.

Notice this: I looked at Jane and Jane looked at me.
We looked at **each other. (one another)**

Exercises

1. What are these people saying or doing?
Be careful to use the right reflexive pronoun.

1. Have you hurt …, Dad?
2. Terry is teaching … to play the piano.
3. Alan and I are teaching …. to ski.
4. Well, I'm really enjoying. … .
5. We've got lots of food. Please, help ….

2. Animals: be careful – some of the verbs need a *reflexive* pronoun.

1. Did Mike's dog (teach) to open doors?
2. Our cat Susie is a clever animal. She always (clean) after her meals.
3. Of course, a baby animal can't (look after).
4. Do you know that some animals run away when they (see) in the mirror?
5. Our dog is happy again today. I'm sure he didn't (feel) well yesterday.

3. Two rock fans:
Andy and Sheila are
and often give … r
festival. They decid
so many people ther
and went in. Inside t
again that evening. T
decided to teach …

4. Complete the s
1. Mum and Dad d
2. Did Susan mak
3. What a nice hat
4. Do you see thes
5. Is Robert really

5. Fill in the blan
pronoun or eac

Mrs. Potter and h

Sharon: Loo

Andrew: Wait a m

Mrs. Potter: Oh,
hom
your

Sharon: No, w
… wi

3. Two rock fans: themselves **or** each other?

Andy and Sheila are good friends. They like ... very much. They are both big rock fans and often give ... rock records for their birthdays. Last week they went to a rock festival. They decided to meet there an hour before to buy the tickets. But there were so many people there already that they could not find .... So they both bought tickets and went in. Inside they found ... at last. They were happy and did not want to lose ... again that evening. They liked the music and enjoyed ... a lot. The following day they decided to teach ... to play the guitar like rock stars.

4. Complete the sentences with myself, yourself **...**

1. Mum and Dad didn't buy any skirts for us yesterday. Perhaps we can find some ...
2. Did Susan make that dress... ?
3. What a nice hat! Did you buy it ...?
4. Do you see these beautiful pullovers? My brother made them ....
5. Is Robert really so untidy? Can't he look after his shoes...?

5. Fill in the blanks with a personal pronoun (me, you...), **a reflexive pronoun or** each other.

Mrs. Potter and her new friends.

Sharon: Look, there's Mrs. Potter. She's carrying lots of bags. Let's help ....

Andrew: Wait a minute, Mrs. Potter. You can't carry all this .... Can we help ...?

Mrs. Potter: Oh, you're so nice to ..., but you've done enough for ... already. Go home now. Young people need some time for .... And you must do your homework.

Sharon: No, we needn't go now. We'll do our homework later and we'll help ... with it.

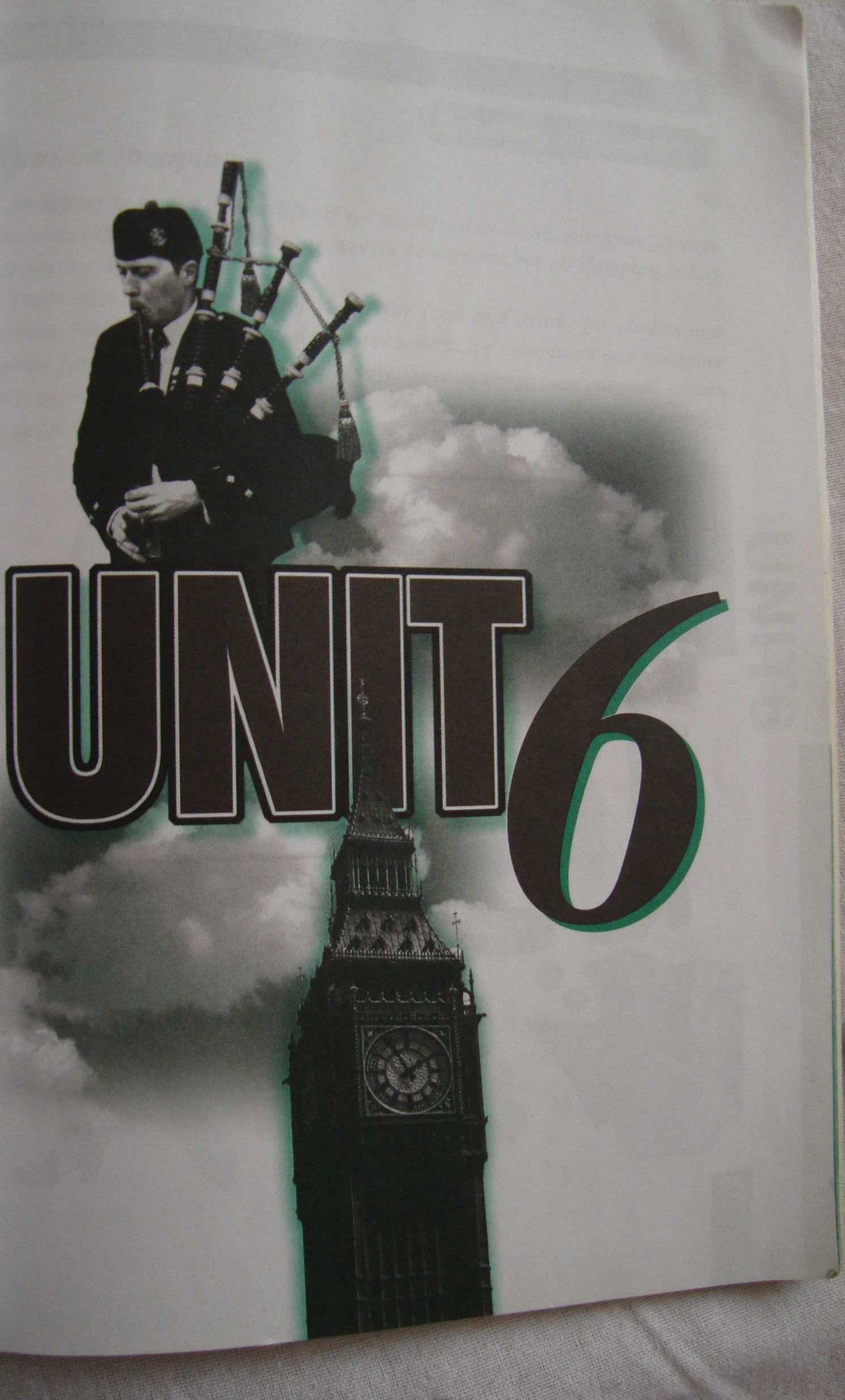
Mrs. Potter: But your parents will ask … where you are.

Andrew: No, that's all right. They know that we want to visit ….
Mrs. Potter: Well, then, I'll make a cup of tea for all of …. You can sit down in the living-room and talk to … for a minute.

Just a smile

Tommy came home from his first day at school and said, "The teacher spoke to me."
"Well," said the father, " what did she say?"
"She told me to sit still," answered Tommy.

– I think it was difficult for you when you were in England. You don't speak English well.
– Oh, no! It was not difficult for me, but for the English people it was!



UNIT 6

UNIT 6 A

Speaking and writing

Focus on shopping

Shopping is a part of our life. If we need food or drink, furniture, clothes or beautiful things to decorate our houses or gardens, we go shopping to buy whatever we need.

There are different types of shops for food and drink, for clothes and furniture, for record-players and tape-recorders, for computers and computer supplies, for musical instruments and toys. Special shops may only sell certain goods, supermarkets sell food and drink; department stores sell general articles, and so on.

Practise the dialogue in class. Work in pairs. Add whatever you can.

A. Can I help you?
B. Yes, please. I am looking for a coat. I think I wear size 10.
A. Let's see. Here is a nice coat. Would you like to try it on?
B. Oh, it seems to fit. But I don't like the colour. I am not sure it suits me.
A. All right. We have a blue one, too. I think it will suit you. What's more, blue is very popular this year.
B. Okey. How much does it cost?
A. £ 80.
B. All right. I'll take it. Thank you.
A. Thank you.
B. .....
A. .....
B. .....

UNIT 6

Thinking it over

Shopping can be both a "must" and a pleasure.

Is shopping a "must" or a pleasure?
What can people do without shops?

Read the text silently. Remember what you can.

Department stores in our town

J. and J. Department Store is the cheapest store in the town, but it isn't the most popular. People don't shop there very often because the goods are bad. In fact, some people say the goods there are the worst in town.

The furniture isn't very comfortable, the clothes aren't very fashionable, the record-players and tape-recorders are not very good. Besides, the salespeople aren't very helpful.

On the other hand, the Lord and Lady Department Store sells very good things. Some people say they are the best in town.

They sell the most comfortable furniture, the most fashionable clothes, the best record-players and tape-recorders, and the salespeople there are the most helpful in town.

However, though the Lord and Lady Department Store is the best store in town,

people don't often shop there because it's also the most expensive.

The S. and S. Department Store is the most popular store in town.

It isn't the cheapest and it isn't the most expensive. Its goods are not the best, but they are not the worst. The furniture isn't the most comfortable, but it's more comfortable than the furniture at many other stores. The clothes aren't the most fashionable, but they are more fashionable than the clothes at many other stores. The record-players and tape-recorders aren't the best, but they are better than the record-players and tape-recorders at many other stores. The salespeople there are very helpful. It is the most popular store in our town. That is why people like to shop there.

Check up

RIGHT *or* WRONG

1. J. and J. Department Store is the most popular store in town.
2. The salespeople at Lord and Lady are more helpful than the salespeople at S. and S.
3. J. and J. is the cheapest store in town.
4. Lord and Lady is the worst store in town.
5. S. and S. has the best goods in town.
6. People in our town say the cheapest department store is the best.

Talking it over

Which of these three department stores will you prefer to shop in? Why?

Talk about the places to shop where you live: the cheapest, the most expensive, the most popular. Talk about the goods they sell. Use the text as a model.

On a sheet of paper make a shopping list. Show it to a friend. Your friend must say which shops sell the things on your list.

Remember

the shops where food is sold are:	
grocer's	baker's
greengrocer's	dairy
butcher's	fishmonger's

Follow up

a. *Write a short story:* **"Some people make a hobby of shopping".**

b. *Read it out and discuss it in class.*

Reading for fun

AT A BARBER'S SHOP

A man entered a barber's shop with a boy of five or six years old holding his hand. He was in a great hurry and he asked the barber to cut his hair first and later to cut the boy's hair.

"He can wait. I want you to cut my hair first," he said.

The barber did as he was told and when he had finished the man got out of the chair and the boy took his place. The man excused himself and said that he was in a great hurry and that he would be back in a few minutes and would pay for both. Then he left and the barber began to cut the boy's hair. When he had finished he picked the boy up and placed him in a chair to wait. He gave him a magazine to look at.

Half an hour passed. An hour passed. At last the barber said to the child, "Don't worry, your father will be back soon."

"My father?" said the boy. "He isn't my father. I was playing in the street and he came along and said, "Come on with me, little boy. Let's go into this barber shop together and have our hair cut."

Reading and speaking

Practise the sound.

qu [kw]

quick, quite, quiet, queen

Study the words.

a dream – the things we see when we are asleep
Tell me about the dream you had last night.

to look for – to try to find
Can you help me look for my keys?

to search – to look for, to try to find
We searched the room but couldn't find the ring anywhere.

to plant – to put trees, flowers etc. in the ground to grow.
If you plant these flowers, your garden will be very beautiful.
April is a good time to plant.

ripe – ready for gathering
She brought in a basket full of ripe apples.

to lend – to give something for a certain time
Please, lend me your pencil.

to borrow – to take something, promising to give it back.
May I borrow your bicycle for an hour?

to arrive in – to come to a place
He arrived in London at 5 o'clock.

Pre-reading task

1. Look at the picture on page 80. What do you think the Scotsman is telling the young lady?
2. Have you got a girlfriend (a boyfriend)?
3. What would you like your girlfriend (boyfriend) to be like?
tall? beautiful? handsome? clever? rich? honest? good-natured? brave? serious?
4. Do you like reading stories with happy endings?

UNIT 6

The Scotsman and the London Judge's Daughter
(A Scottish folk-tale)

Once a young Scotsman fell in love with a lady he saw in a dream. He told his father about her.

"I will marry no one else," he said, "even if I have to search the whole world for her."

"Go if you like," said his father, "and I'll give you some money to take with you."

So the lad took the money and went to France, to Spain, and all over the world, but he could not find his lady anywhere. When he arrived in London, he met an old woman who offered to help him.

When he was walking along a city street on the next day he saw a beautiful young woman at a window. He knew at once that she was the girl he was looking for, but he didn't approach her because his clothes were very dirty. So he went to the old woman and told her everything.

"That was the London Judge's daughter," she said. "I was her nurse, so perhaps I can help you. I'll give you fine Scottish clothes. When you see her walking along the street, you have to step on her dress. When she turns round, speak to her."

The lad thanked her, and did this. He went out, saw the lady and stepped on her dress. At once she turned round and he told her his story.

"I saw you in a dream on the same night," she said.

"Will you marry me?" he said.

"Come back here in a year and a day. In this city the Judge, my father, must put my hand in yours before we can marry."

So the lad returned to Scotland.

After a year, his father gave him some good oatcakes and he went to London.

On the road he met an Englishman.

"What will you do in London?" asked the Englishman.

"When I was there last, I planted a tree in a street," said the lad. "If it is ripe, I'll

take it with me; if not, I'll leave it."

"Well," said the Englishman, "that's a stupid thing to do. As for me, I'm going to marry the London Judge's only[1] daughter."

They walked on together. At last the Englishman felt hungry. He had no food with him, so he turned to the lad, and asked him for some food.

"I can give you some, but if I were a gentleman like you, I should never[2] travel without my mother," said the lad.

"What a foolish idea!" said the Englishman.

They had not gone far when it began to rain. The Scotsman had a raincoat, but the Englishman had none.

"Lend me your raincoat!" he said.

"I'll lend you part of it," said the lad, "but if I were a gentleman like you, I should never travel without my house."

"You are indeed a fool!" said the Englishman. "My house is very large, so how could I bring it with me?"

At last they came to London.

(to be continued)

UNIT 6

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. *Once a young Scotsman fell in love with a lady and said to his father*
   a. "If I marry the lady, I'll become very rich."
   b. "I'll marry the lady if I find no one else."
   c. "She is the only girl I'm going to marry."

2. *The young Scotsman didn't approach the lady as*
   a. her clothes were very dirty
   b. she was very ugly
   c. he was poorly dressed

3. *The old woman told the young Scotsman*
   a. to step on the lady's dress
   b. to step on the lady's foot
   c. to push the lady

1 the only – միակ
2 if I were a gentleman like you, I should never - երբ ես ձեզ պես ջենտլմենը լինեի, ես երբեք չէի ...

4. *The young Scotsman came back to London*
   a. to find a good job there
   b. to grow beautiful flowers
   c. to see if the lady was in love with him

2. What happened when...?

1. When the young Scotsman saw a lady in a dream …
2. When the young Scotsman arrived in London …
3. When he was walking along the street …
4. When the young Scotsman stepped on the lady's dress …
5. When he told the lady about his dream …
6. When the young Scotsman met an Englishman …
7. When the Englishman felt hungry …
8. When it began to rain …

3. Answer the questions.

UNIT 6

RIGHT *or* **WRONG**

1. The young Scotsman went to France and found the lady there.
2. The old woman could help the young Scotsman as she was the nurse of the London Judge's daughter.
3. The young Scotsman stepped on the lady's dress as he was impolite.
4. After a year, his father gave him some money and he went to London.

Why? because …

1. Why did the young Scotsman go to France, Spain and all over the world?
2. Why did he tell the old woman his story?
3. Why did the young Scotsman come to London again?
4. Why did the Englishman ask the young Scotsman for food and the raincoat?

Things to think about.

1. The young Scotsman had to search the whole world …
2. The young Scotsman had to return to Scotland …
3. The young Scotsman had to come back to London …

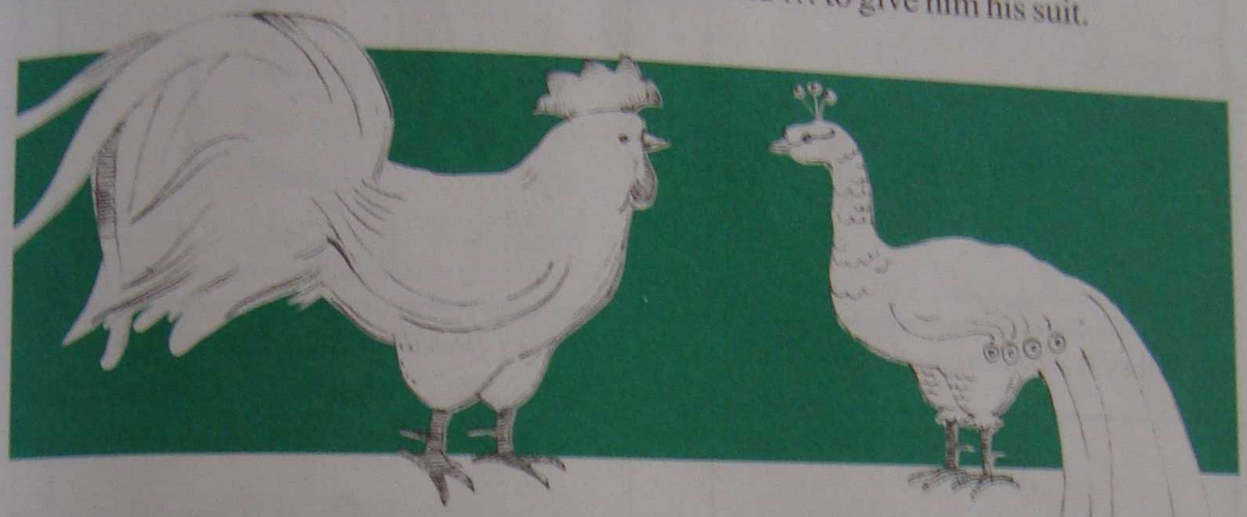
4. Fill in the missing words.

Three times a day

decided **lend (2)** **agreed** **searched** **borrowed** **marry**

Once upon a time the Cock was the most handsome among birds. One day the Peacock … to get married. As he wanted to be handsome, he asked the Cock to … him his beautiful suit.

"… me your nice suit for only one day. I'll … and bring it back." The Cock was not only a handsome bird, but he was very kind and … to give him his suit.



The Peacock said, "If I don't return in time, call me."

A day passed but the Peacock didn't bring back the suit that he had … from the Cock.

Next morning the Cock … the whole place but didn't find the Peacock. He called the Peacock in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening, but the Peacock didn't answer. That's why the cock crows loudly three times a day.

crow – cock – a – doodle – doo

DID YOU KNOW...

… that the name which is most popular in Scotland is Smith? Scotland has 16 Smiths for every thousand people.

… that magnesium weighs more after it has been burned? The ashes are heavier than the metal.

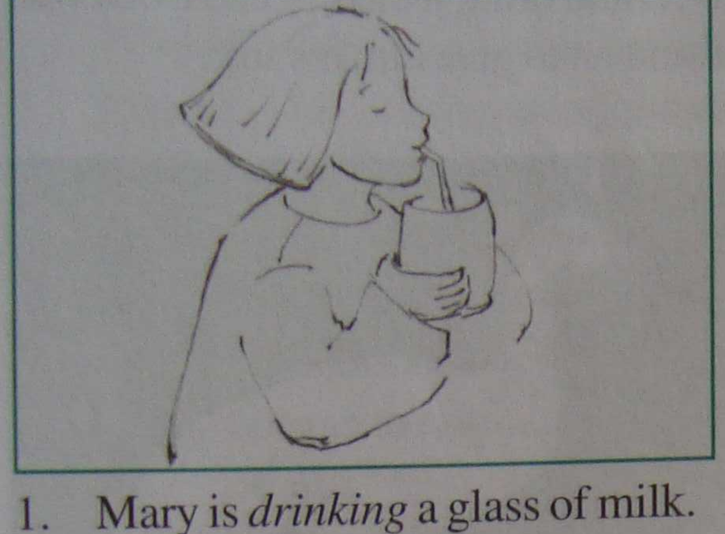
… that seven minutes is the longest time any solar eclipse can last?

… that you cannot see the sun? The sun is, in round numbers, 92,000,000 miles away from us. It takes the sun's rays eight minutes and thirty-eight seconds to reach our planet. In the meantime the sun itself has moved. So the sun is really two of its own diameters away from the place where we seem to see it.

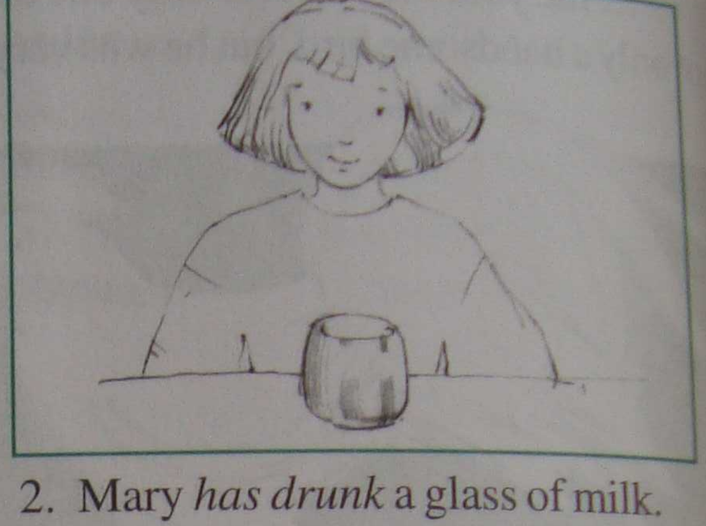
Grammar practice

The present perfect tense.

Look at the pictures and read the sentences



1. Mary is *drinking* a glass of milk.

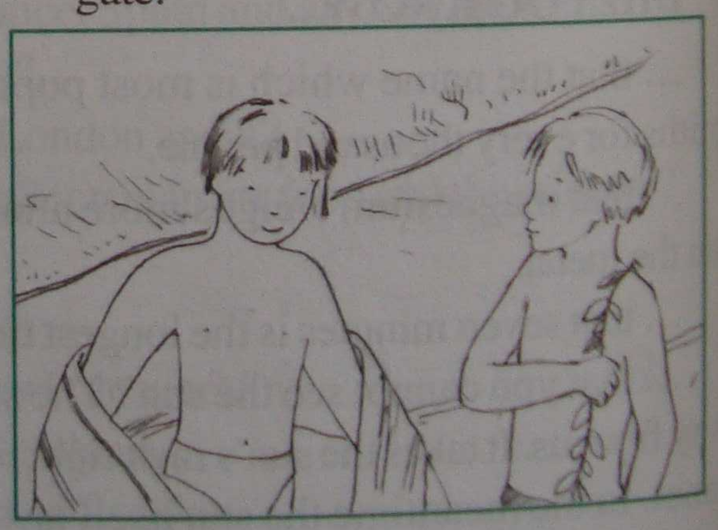


2. Mary *has drunk* a glass of milk.

3. The horse is *jumping* over the gate.

4. The horse *has jumped* over the gate.

5. Jack and Tom are *swimming* across the river.



6. Jack and Tom *have swum* across the river.

The present perfect tense is formed by "have/has" + past participle: "has drunk", "has jumped", "have swum" are in the present perfect tense.

I we you they	}	have ('ve) have not (haven't)	washed played jumped drunk rung	have {	I we you they	washed? played? jumped? drunk? rung?
he she it	}	has ('s) has not (hasn't)	swum taken begun been done	has {	he she it	swum? taken? begun? been? done?

We use *the present perfect* for an **action in the past** with a result **now**.

We have bought a new car. (We have a new car **now**.)
She's gone to bed. (She is in bed **now**.)

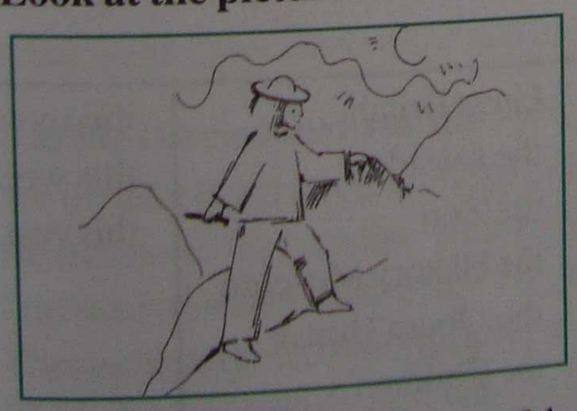
Past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding – **ed**.
wash – wash**ed** – wash**ed**

Past participle of irregular verbs is sometimes the same as the simple past and sometimes different.

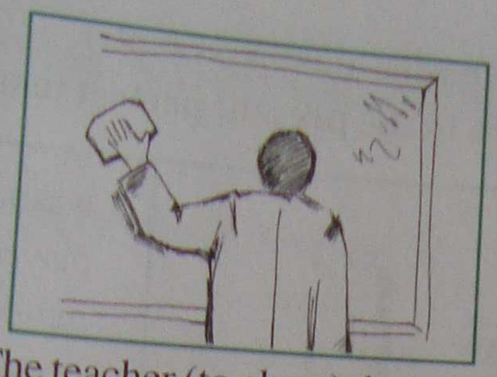
have – had – had
write – wrote – written

Exercises

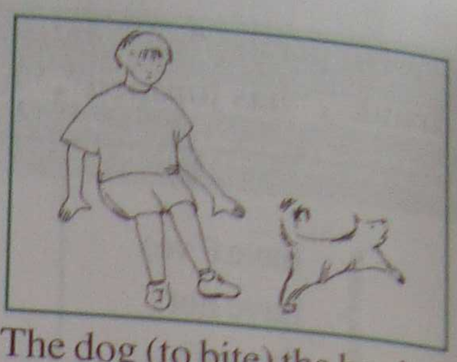
1. Look at the pictures. What has happened?



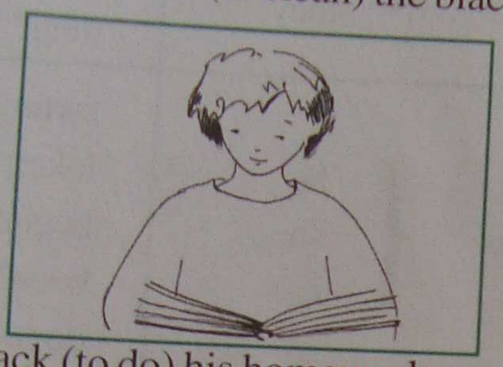
1. This man (to climb) to the top of the hill. 2. Two little girls (to fall) into the river.



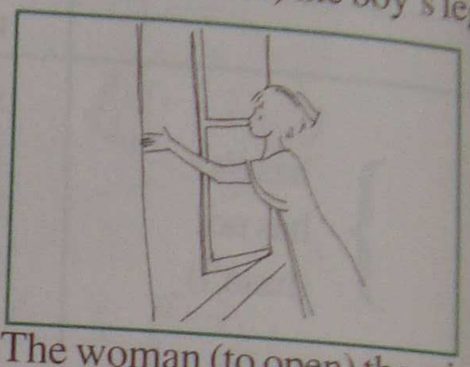
3. The teacher (to clean) the blackboard.



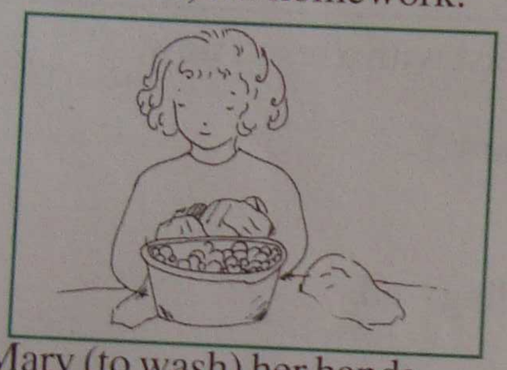
4. The dog (to bite) the boy's leg.



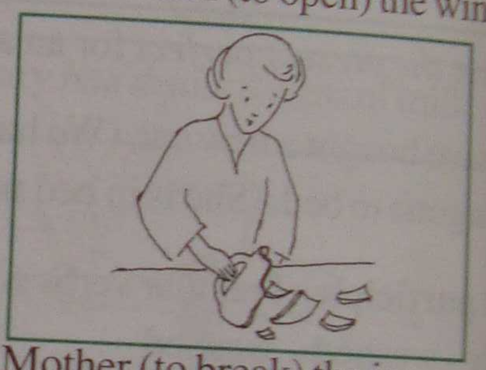
5. Jack (to do) his homework.



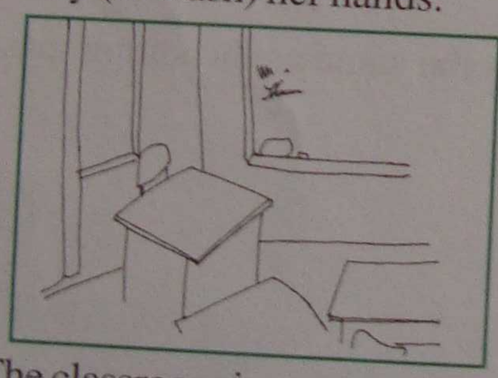
6. The woman (to open) the window.



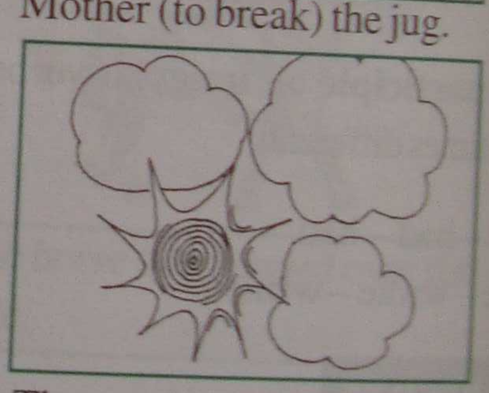
7. Mary (to wash) her hands.



8. Mother (to break) the jug.



9. The classroom is empty and the pupils (to go) home.

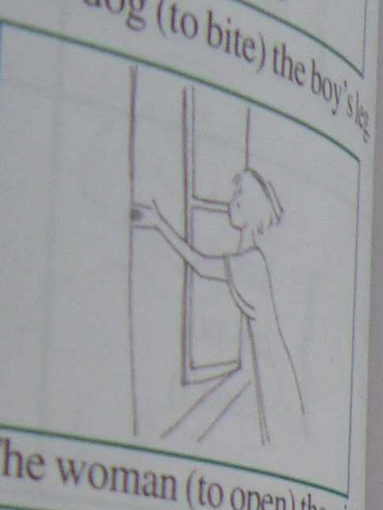


10. The sun (to rise).

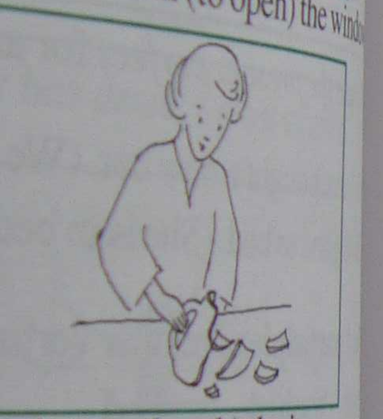
2. a. Make sentences.

John Bill Peter I Helen My friends My parents	have has	been to	Great Britain the seaside the Zoo the History Museum the Opera House the Children's Theatre	this month this week this year

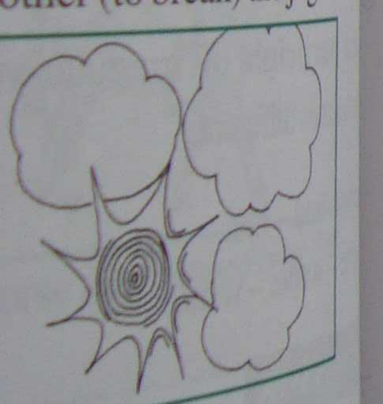
The dog (to bite) the boy's leg.



he woman (to open) the windo



other (to break) the jug.



ne sun (to rise).

Britain	this month
aside	this week
o	this year
story Museum	
pera House	
ildren's	
e	

b. Where have you been?

Say where ***you have been*** *and where your friend (sister, brother)* ***has been this month.***

3. a. Make sentences.

We I The boys My friend	have has seen	Mike's my Ann's my friend's	collection of	stamps coins toy cars toy animals dolls badges

b. What have you seen?

Say whose collection you have seen and what collection you want to see or to have.

4. a. Make sentences.

I My sister Ann Michael All my friends and I	have has read	a lot of	interesting funny English Russian beautiful nice old	books stories fables fairy-tales poems jokes

b. What have you read?

Say what books you have read and enjoyed.

5. Use the correct form of the verb.

1. We (to take) a lot of pictures for our album this year.
2. He (to leave) for London, we won't see him for a month.
3. I (to read) this story twice; it's very interesting.
4. The weather (to change) greatly; it's so cold now.
5. We (to buy) Granny a nice present for her birthday. We think she will like it.

6. It (to be) very warm in Yerevan this week.
7. Where's the picture? I (to give) it to Bob.
8. Jane isn't at home now. She (to go) to the playground.
9. They (to do) all their work. They are free to play now.
10. Look! Somebody (to break) the window.

6. a. Read the dialogues and answer the questions.

A: Let's go for a walk, Ann.
B: No, I can't. I'm busy now. I'm doing my lessons. I haven't written the exercise yet.

A: Jane, can you go for a walk?
B: All right! I have done my lessons and I want to go to the park.

1. Why can't Ann go for a walk?
2. Why can Jane go for a walk?

A: Can you give me this book, Mike?
B: No, I can't. I'm reading it now. But Nick has got these stories too.

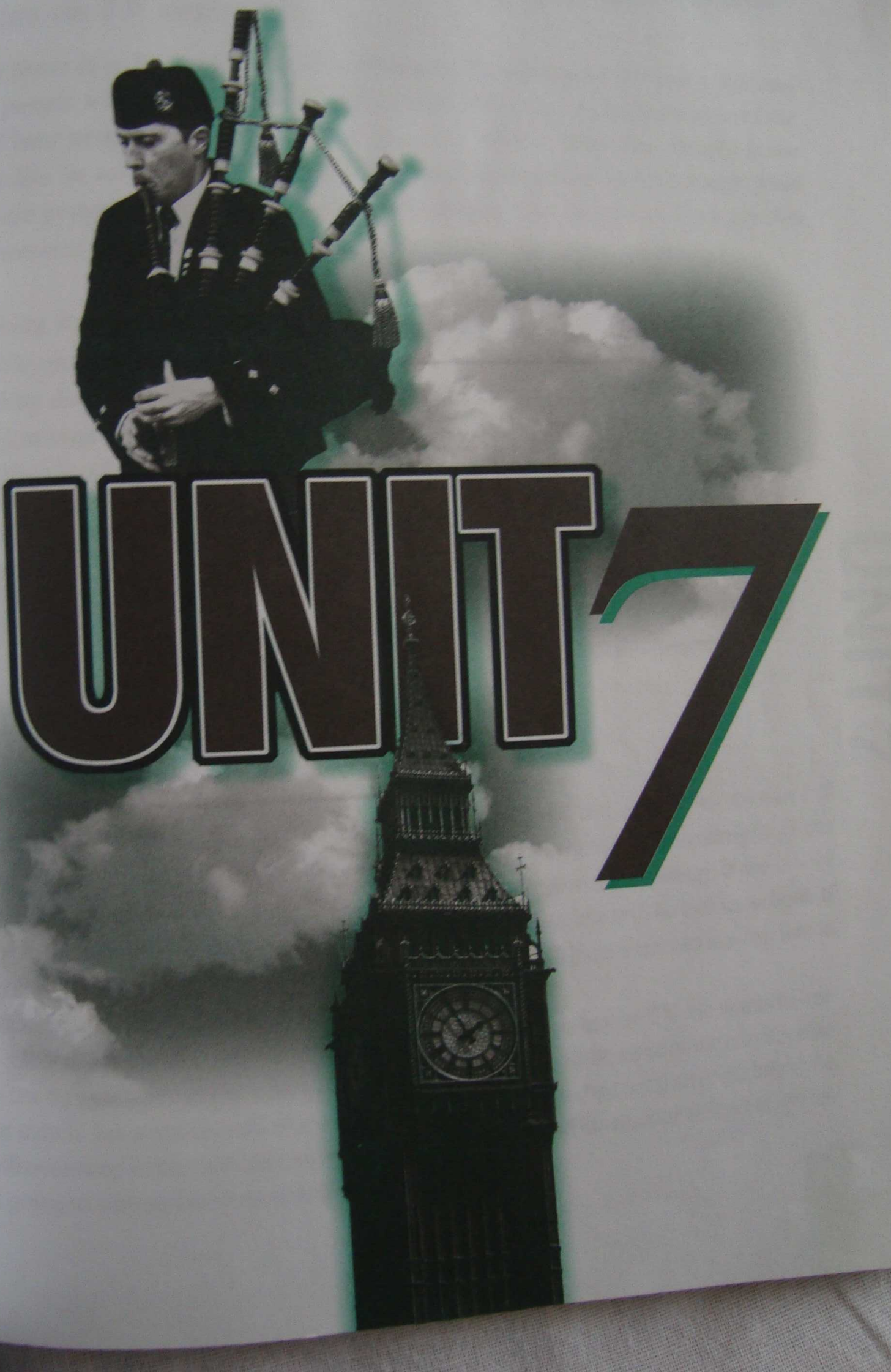
A: Nick, may I have these stories?
B: Of course, you can. I've read them. They are interesting.

1. Why can't Mike give the book to his friend?
2. Why can Nick give him the book?

b. Make up your own dialogues.

Just a smile

– When I joined the Army, I made up my mind to be a general.
– You are still a private.
– Yes, I am. I found that it was easier to change my mind.


UNIT 7

UNIT 7A

Speaking and writing

Focus on TV and radio

Today there is a TV set in nearly every home. People watch TV every day and some people watch it from morning till night. TV brings news from around the world into people's homes. It helps us relax after a long day. People learn about life in other countries. Children also learn many useful things from different programmes. Some people prefer to listen to the radio. They say that programmes on the radio are better.

Thinking it over

1. Why do people watch TV?
2. Why do people listen to the radio?
3. How would people spend their free time, if there were no TV and radio?
4. What would people do instead?

Read the text silently. Remember what you can.

midnight
oversleep
interview
fan

Staying up Late

Barbara wants to stay up late to watch a film tonight, but she knows she can't. If she stays up late to watch the film, she won't get to bed until after midnight. If she doesn't get to bed until after midnight, she'll be very tired in the morning. If she is very tired in the morning, she may oversleep. If she oversleeps, she will be late for school. If she is late for school, her teacher will get angry. So, Barbara wants to stay up late to watch a film tonight, but she is not going to.

Ronald is a sports fan. He likes to watch football matches on TV. He wants to stay up late to watch a football match tonight and an interview with some of the players after the match. So, even though Ronald knows he won't get to bed until after midnight, he will oversleep in the morning, he will be late for school and his teacher will get angry, he is going to stay up late to watch the match tonight.

1. *If Barbara* _____ *to bed early, she'll be tired in the morning.*
   a. doesn't go
   b. goes

2. *If Ronald* _____ *the match, he will not oversleep in the morning.*
   a. doesn't watch
   b. watches

3. *If Barbara* _____ *in the morning, she will be late for school.*
   a. oversleeps
   b. doesn't oversleep

4. *If Ronald* _____ *late for school, his teacher will get angry.*
   a. is
   b. isn't

5. *Barbara* _____ *to stay up late to watch the film.*
   a. is going
   b. isn't going

6. *Ronald* _____ *to watch the match tonight.*
   a. doesn't want
   b. wants

What about you?

1. Are you a film fan? Why/why not?
2. Are you a sports fan? Why/why not?
3. What would you do if you were Barbara?
4. What would you do if you were Ronald?

Talking it over

Take turns asking these questions. Work in pairs.

1. Do you like to watch TV? Why/why not?
2. Do you listen to the radio a lot? Why/why not?
3. When do you usually watch TV?

1. Choose the right verb to complete the sentences correctly.

1. *If Barbara* _____ *to bed early, she'll be tired in the morning.*
   a. doesn't go
   b. goes

2. *If Ronald* _____ *the match, he will not oversleep in the morning.*
   a. doesn't watch
   b. watches

3. *If Barbara* _____ *in the morning, she will be late for school.*
   a. oversleeps
   b. doesn't oversleep

4. *If Ronald* _____ *late for school, his teacher will get angry.*
   a. is
   b. isn't

5. *Barbara* _____ *to stay up late to watch the film.*
   a. is going
   b. isn't going

6. *Ronald* _____ *to watch the match tonight.*
   a. doesn't want
   b. wants

What about you?

1. Are you a film fan? Why/why not?
2. Are you a sports fan? Why/why not?
3. What would you do if you were Barbara?
4. What would you do if you were Ronald?

Talking it over

Take turns asking these questions. Work in pairs.

1. Do you like to watch TV? Why/why not?
2. Do you listen to the radio a lot? Why/why not?
3. When do you usually watch TV?

4. How much time do you spend listening to the radio?
5. What TV programmes do you like to watch?
6. Which are your favourite radio programmes?
7. Are you a music (film, sports) fan?
8. Do you prefer to watch TV or to listen to the radio? Why?
9. Do you prefer to watch TV programmes or video films? Why?

Now play a game in groups.

One group thinks of a TV/radio programme. The other group asks up to ten questions to find out what programme it is. The answers are "Yes" or "No".

Follow up

a. Write a short story "Last night I stayed up late to watch ..."
b. Retell the story and discuss it in class.

Reading for fun

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FERRYMAN

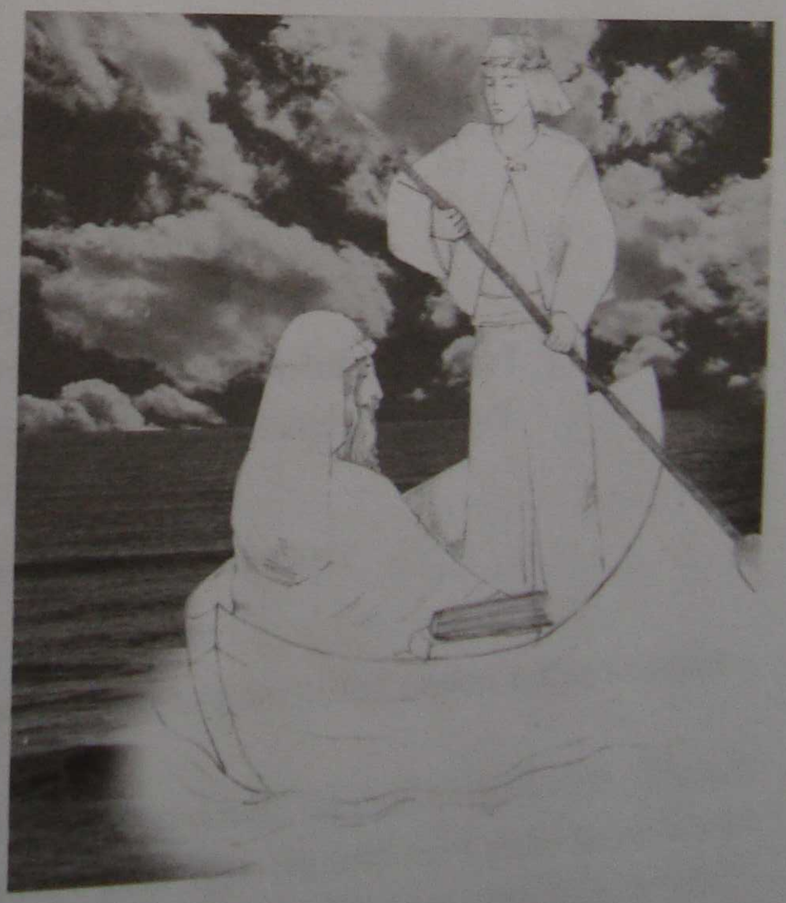
One day a philosopher was crossing a river in a small boat. During the passage, he said to the ferryman, "Do you know anything about arithmetic?"

"Oh, no," said the ferryman, "I don't know anything about it."

"I am very sorry for you," said the philosopher, "because a quarter of your life is lost."

A little later the philosopher asked the ferryman a second question, "Do you know anything about geometry?"

"Oh, no," said the ferryman, "I have never heard anything about it."



"I am very sorry for you," said the philosopher, "because a second quarter of your life is lost."

After a short pause, the philosopher asked the ferryman a third question, "Do you know anything about astronomy?"

"Oh, no," answered the ferryman as before. "I have never heard anything about it."

"I am very sorry for you, because a third quarter of your life is lost."

At this moment the boat ran on to a rock. The ferryman jumped up and said, "Can you swim?"

"Oh, no," said the philosopher, "I can't."

"I am very sorry for you, then," said the ferryman. "Your whole life is lost, because the boat is sinking."

Practise the so

Study the words.

to understand

to realise

to be wise

to believe

to visit

Pre-reading task

1. What do you th
2. Who do you lik
3. Who, in your o

The Scotsman
(Continued)

In London the
went to the Judge's
"On the way I
coming to London
without my mother
"I think he is a

Reading and speaking

Practise the sound.

ng [ŋ]

song, thing, long, finger, swing, fang, morning

Study the words.

to understand – to know the meaning
I don't understand this word.

to realise – to understand clearly.
We realise that you can not do the work alone.

to be wise – to understand things and decide well
She is a wise woman and knows what to do in a difficult situation.

to believe – to be certain about something
I believe my friends will do everything to help me.

to visit – to go to see
Aunt Jane usually visits us for 2 or 3 weeks in the spring

Pre-reading task

1. What do you think is going to happen in the story?
2. Who do you like more: the Scotsman or the Englishman? Why?
3. Who, in your opinion, will the London Judge's daughter marry?

The Scotsman and the London Judge's Daughter
(Continued)

In London the Englishman, who was going to marry the London Judge's daughter, went to the Judge's house.

"On the way I met a Scotsman, a most stupid lad," he said to the Judge. "He was coming to London for a tree he planted a year ago. He told me I must never travel without my mother and my house. However, he gave me his food, and his raincoat."

"I think he is a wise man and you must believe him," said the Judge. "The tree is the

girl he has left in London. If she loves him he will take her with him. By your mother he means the food you have to take with you and by your house he means a coach. He is a good lad, I should like to meet him."

Next day the Scotsman visited the Judge.

"I know it is a custom in this city," said the lad, "that a man can marry only if the Judge gives him the girl by the hand. Will you give me the hand of the girl I have come to marry?"

"I'll do that," said the Judge, not realising that the girl was his own daughter.

Next day the Judge's daughter changed into her old nurse's clothes and went with the Scotsman to the Judge. The Judge, when he came, did not recognise her.

"It's an honour for you to marry such a fine lad. Give him your hand," he said. He put her hand into the lad's and they were married.

The Judge went home. He remembered he had to give his daughter's hand that day to the Englishman. Just then the Scotsman came in with his daughter and the Judge understood everything.

"I've given you my daughter by the hand," said the Judge, "and I'm glad she has a fine young lad like you for a husband."

And they lived happily ever after.

UNIT 7

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. The Englishman told the Judge that

a. the Scotsman was coming to London to see its places of interest
b. the Scotsman was coming to London for the money hidden under the tree
c. the Scotsman was coming to London for a tree he planted a year ago

2. The Englishman also told the Judge that

a. the Scotsman took his food and his raincoat
b. the Scotsman gave him a tree to plant in London
c. the Scotsman gave him his food and his raincoat

3. The Judge understood that by the tree the Scotsman meant

a. the girl he wanted to marry
b. the apples he was going to take to Scotland
c. the beautiful flowers he was going to present to the girl

4. The Judge didn't reco

a. she had other clot
b. he was old and dic
c. he was angry with

2. What happened whe

1. When the Englishman
2. When the Scotsman v
3. When the Scotsman a
4. When the Judge's dau
5. When the Scotsman c

3. Answer the questio

RIGHT or WRONG

1. In London the Englis
2. The Scotsman was c
3. By "house" the Scots
4. The Scotsman and th lives.

Why? because

1. Why did the Scotsma and his house?
2. Why did the English
3. Why did the Judge th
4. Why did the Scotsma
5. Why was the Judge

Things to think abo

1. The Englishman coul
2. The Judge's daughte

4. *The Judge didn't recognise his daughter as*
   a. she had other clothes on
   b. he was old and didn't recognise anybody
   c. he was angry with her and didn't want to see her again

2. What happened when ... ?

1. When the Englishman told the Judge all about the Scotsman …
2. When the Scotsman visited the Judge …
3. When the Scotsman asked the Judge to give him the hand of the girl, he …
4. When the Judge's daughter went to the Judge in her old nurse's clothes …
5. When the Scotsman came in with the Judge's daughter …

3. Answer the questions.

RIGHT *or* WRONG

1. In London the Englishman went to the market to buy some new clothes.
2. The Scotsman was coming to London to marry the girl he saw in his dream.
3. By "house" the Scotsman meant the palace the Englishman was going to live in.
4. The Scotsman and the London Judge's daughter lived happily till the end of their lives.

Why? because…

1. Why did the Scotsman say that the Englishman must never travel without his mother and his house?
2. Why did the Englishman think that the Scotsman was a stupid lad?
3. Why did the Judge think that the Scotsman was a wise lad?
4. Why did the Scotsman visit the Judge?
5. Why was the Judge happy?

Things to think about

1. The Englishman couldn't marry the girl as …
2. The Judge's daughter had to change her clothes as …

4. **Fill in the missing words**

believe	wisest
understood	promised

Once upon a time there lived a king who … to give half of his kingdom to the one who would tell a lie and make the king believe him. He also promised to honour that man and make him his best friend. All the people tried hard to tell lies but the king didn't … them. He only laughed and said he was the … king in the world.

Some time passed and then a poor man came to the palace and said that the king owed him a sack of gold. It made the king so angry that he cried, "You are telling a lie! I don't owe you anything."

The poor man laughed and the king understood everything.

DID YOU KNOW...

… where spring-water comes from? Spring-water comes from the sky.

If we live in the country, we soon find that when there is little rain, or no rain at all, the springs dry up.

This is true though you see spring-water coming from the earth. Rain-water goes into the earth, and then it finds its way to the surface again. Thus we have springs.

Spring-water is very good to drink because it is pure, and because a lot of air has dissolved in it. This air gives the water a pleasant taste. Besides, spring-water has a lot of different salts which it dissolves when it passes through the earth. And these salts are very good for us.

What makes the sea taste of salt? The sun sucks up water from the sea, but it sucks up nothing else. The salt in the sea has been brought to it by the rivers. As the rivers flow across the land, they carry away from the land anything that water can carry, and this they carry into the sea. River water contains salt, too, only so very little salt that we don't notice it. Sea water is so much saltier mainly because it contains the salt that the rivers have been carrying to it for ages.

The present perfect t

Exercises

1. a. Look at the pictu
doing, have done.
Example: Bill is goi
Bill is eati
Bill has e

Use the following: t

t

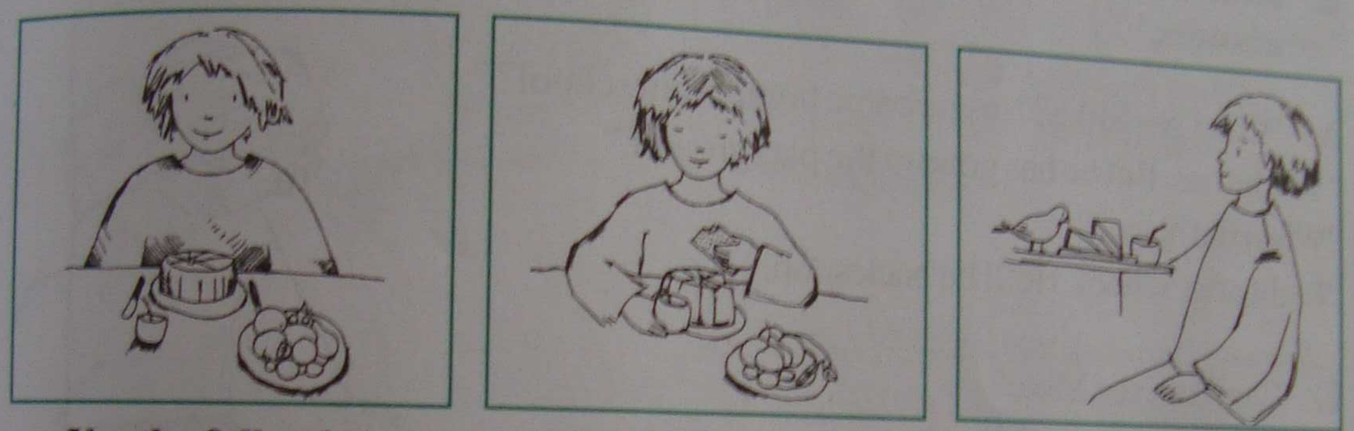
The present perfect tense.

Grammar practice

Exercises

1. **a. Look at the pictures and say what these people are going to do, are doing, have done.**

Example: Bill **is going to eat** his breakfast.
Bill **is eating** his breakfast.
Bill **has eaten** his breakfast.



Use the following: to catch a butterfly

to draw a picture

to make a model boat

b. Make up sentences. Use 'going to', present continuous and present perfect.

2. Read the dialogues, match them to the pictures and find the right answers.

A. "Can I see Mike? Has he come home from school?"
"Yes, he has. But he has gone to the playground."
"When did he go?"
"Right after school. He'll be back soon."

1. Can Tom see Mike?
2. Why can't he see Mike?
   a. Mike has not come home from school.
   b. Mike has not done his lessons.
   c. Mike has gone to the playground.

B. "Mummy …"
"Yes, dear. Why are you so unhappy?"
"You see, I …"
"What's the matter, dear?"
"I've got a bad mark."
"Again? Why?"
"I made a lot of mistakes in my dictation."
"That's because you didn't do your homework well."

1. Why is the boy unhappy?
2. Why has he got a bad mark?
   a. He didn't answer the teacher's questions.
   b. He made a lot of mistakes in his dictation.
   c. He didn't learn the new rules well.
3. Why did the boy make a lot of mistakes in his dictation?
   a. His friend took his books and he didn't learn his lessons.
   b. He didn't do his homework well.

C.

"I'd like to go and play football."
"But you must do your lessons first, Mike."
"I can't. Nick has taken my pen."
"Has he? You can have my pen."
"All right, then."

1. Does Mike want to do his lessons?
2. Why can't Mike do his lessons?
   a. He has given his pen to his friend.
   b. Nick has taken Mike's pen.
   c. Mike wants to play football.

D.

"Have you given some milk to the kitten?"
"Not yet."
"Why not?"
"I didn't have time after school."
"Did you give anything to the kitten this morning?"
"Of course, I did. I gave her a toy mouse."

1. Is the kitten hungry?
2. Why is the kitten hungry?
   a. The girl was late for school in the morning.
   b. The girl has come home late.
   c. The girl hasn't given the kitten anything to eat.

E.

"Have the children already gone to bed?"
"Yes, they have. They went to bed at 9 o'clock, as usual."
"I've bought some nice books for them."
"Well, they'll see them tomorrow."

1. Does the father want to see his children?
2. Why does he want to see them?
   a. Father wants to give them a lot of nice sweets.
   b. Father wants to play with his children.
   c. Father has bought some nice books and wants to show them to the children.

3. Read the joke. Does Mother guess who has eaten the jam tarts?

Something Very Tasty

"Have you eaten those jam tarts that I left on the table, Sheila?" asked the girl's mother.
"I haven't eaten one of them, Mummy," said Sheila.
"That's very strange," said the mother. "I'm sure that I left six of them on the table and now there is only one."
"You are quite right," said Sheila. "That's the one I haven't eaten."

Why do you think the girl has eaten the tarts that her mother left on the table?

cets.

nts to show them to the children

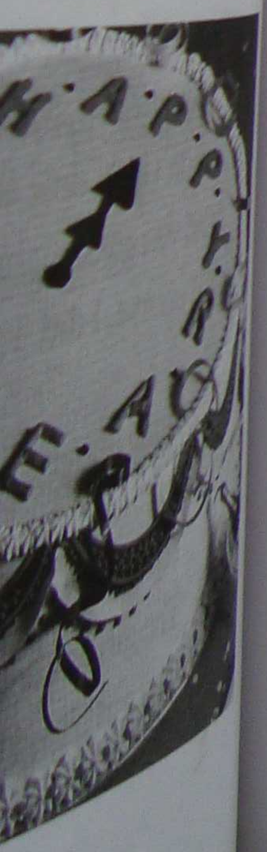
eaten the jam tarts?

heila?" asked the girl's mother

ft six of them on the table and

't eaten."

mother left on the table!



4. We often use these words with the present perfect.

ever	Have you **ever** been to Great Britain?
never	They have **never** seen a lion.
just	They have **just** come back.
already	I have **already** done my homework.
yet	I haven't done my homework **yet**.
today	We haven't seen her **today.**
this week	She has not come here **this week.**

Have you ever?

A. Answer these questions with complete sentences, using the present perfect **and** "never":

1. Have you ever ridden on an elephant?
2. Have you ever spoken to a king?
3. Have you ever climbed a mountain?
4. Have you ever driven a car?
5. Have you ever been in a plane?

B. Now write questions for these answers using the present perfect **and** "ever".

Example: Yes, I have visited the zoo several times.
Have you ever visited the zoo?

1. No, Jack has never forgotten to do his homework.
2. No, I have never broken my arm.
3. No, the baby has never been ill.
4. Yes, I have often drunk tea without sugar.
5. Yes, Mary has been to London once.
6. No, the old man has never travelled by air.

C. Here is a list of things you can do during the day. Say which of them you have already done today and which of them you haven't done yet.

Example: I have **already** done my lessons today.
I haven't taken my dog for a walk **yet.**

have breakfast
watch television
talk to a friend
go for a walk
learn some new English words
read an interesting story
go shopping
write some exercises
have dinner
play some games

D. Use the correct form of the verb.

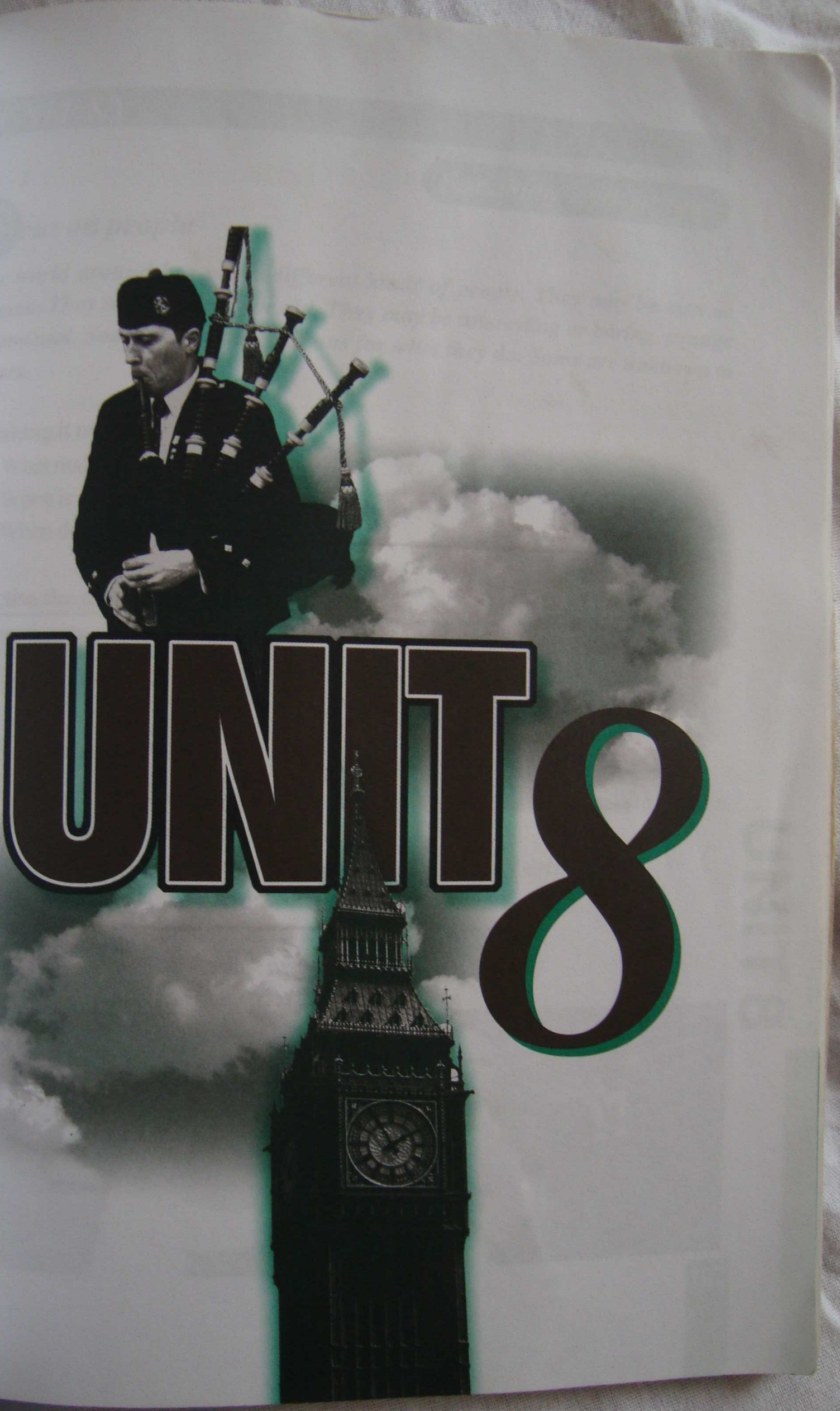
1. Those poor children (eat) nothing today.
2. We (to have) three English lessons this week.
3. Jack (to be) absent from school only once this month.
4. Nobody (to come) to see me this evening.
5. I (to write) three letters this afternoon.
6. The lazy boy (to do) very little work today.
7. It (to rain) nearly every day this autumn.
8. My friend (to read) three books this month.

Just a smile

A boy laughed when the teacher told the story of the Roman who swam from one bank of the Tiber to the other three times before breakfast.

"You do not believe that a good swimmer could do that?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, I do, sir," answered the boy, "but I wondered why he didn't make it four and get back to the bank where his clothes were."


UNIT
8

Speaking and writing

Focus on people

The world around has many different kinds of people. They may be men or women. They may be young or old. They may be interesting or boring, strange or unusual. Some of them are famous for what they do. Some are unknown to others.

Thinking it over

1. What makes a person interesting?
2. When is a person thought to be unusual?
3. When does a person become famous?

Practise the dialogue in class.

winner	race
spaghetti	on the top

A TV interview with a star.

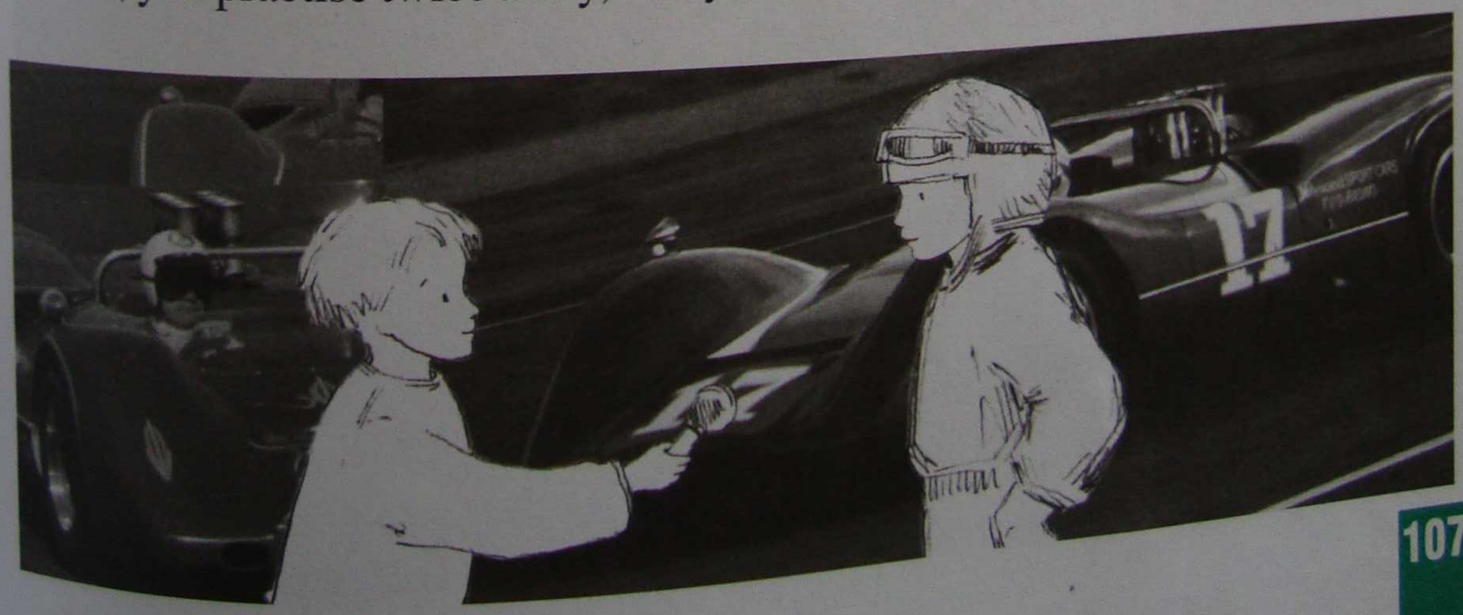
A. John Sanders was the winner of the race today and he is here to talk to us. John, why are you a winner?

B. Well, I practise often, eat good food and go to bed early every night.

A. I see. When do you practise?

B. Once early in the morning and once late in the afternoon.

A. So, you practise twice a day, every day?



B. Not every day. I sleep on Sunday.
A. And you say you eat good food? What do you mean?
B. I eat only fish, eggs, meat, fruit and vegetables.
A. Every day?
B. No, on Sunday I eat my favourite food.
A. And what do you have then?
B. I have three big plates of spaghetti, a bottle of mineral water and a chocolate cake with ice-cream on the top!

What do you remember about the winner of the race?

1. Who was the winner of the race?
2. Why was he a winner?
3. When does he practise?
4. Does he practise on Sunday?
5. What does he eat from Monday to Saturday?
6. What does he eat on Sunday?
7. What is his favourite food?

Talking it over

Work in pairs.

Choose a popular person (singer, sportsman, actor/actress…).
Imagine you are interviewing this person. Use the dialogue as a model.

Now play a game in groups.

One group thinks of a famous person. The other group asks up to ten questions to find out who this person is. The answers are "Yes" or "No". The questions must be like these:
Is it a man? Is it a woman? Is he/she young?
Does he/she live in the USA (UK) …?
Is he/she a singer (sportsman, actor)?
When you find out who this person is, ask the group to tell you about him or her.

Follow up

a. Write a short story "The most interesting person I know".
b. Retell the story and discuss it in class.

Reading for fun

THE MILLIONAIRE AT THE HOTEL

This is a story about a well-known millionaire who did not like to spend even small sums of money.

One day he went to stay at a hotel in New York. He asked for the cheapest room they had. He said, "What is the price of the room?"

The manager told him.

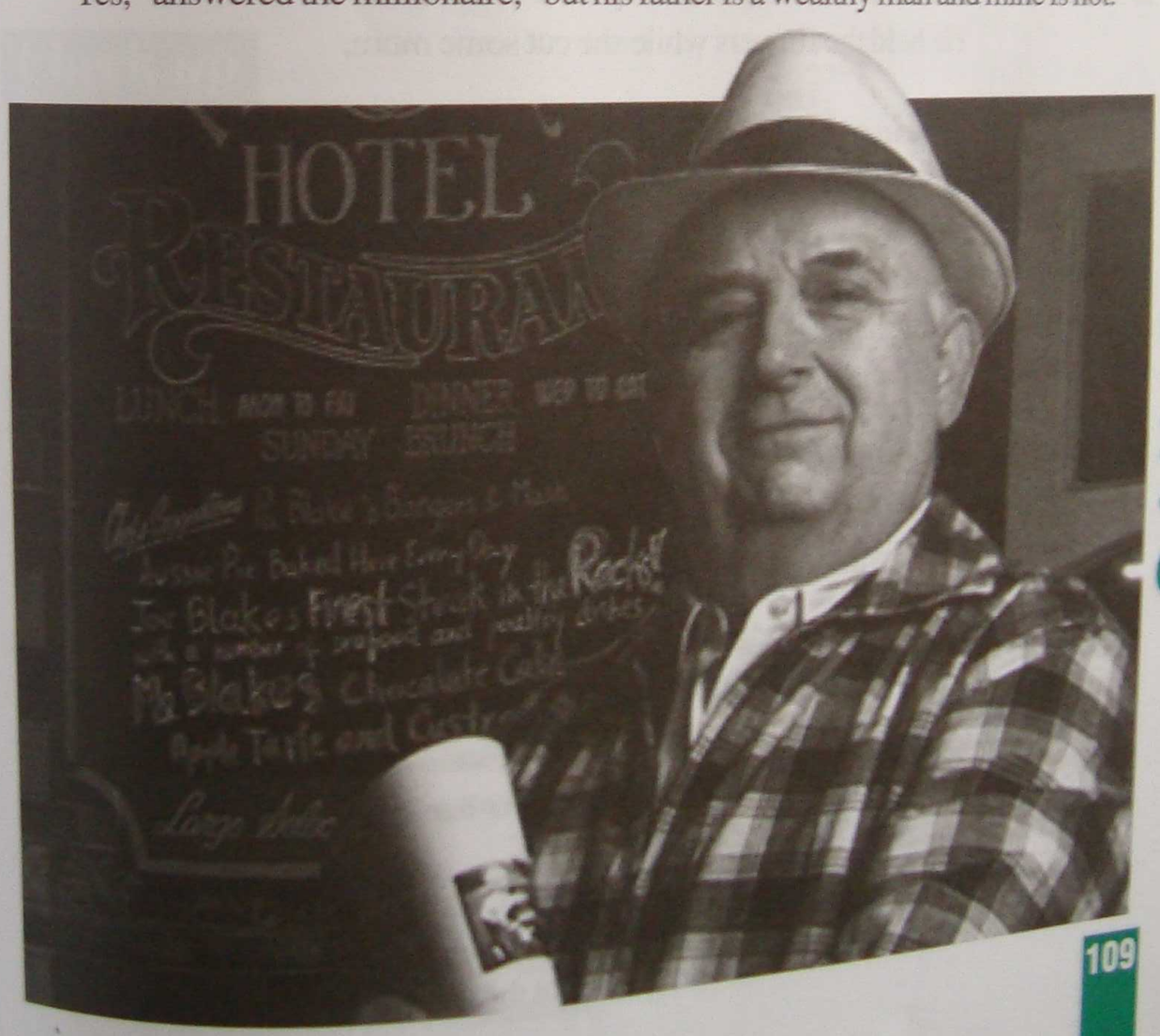
"And which floor is it on?" he asked the manager again.

The manager told him.

"Is that the cheapest room you have? I am staying here by myself and only need a small room."

The manager told him that that was the smallest room they had and added: "But why do you take the cheapest room like that? When your son stays here he always has the most expensive room."

"Yes," answered the millionaire, "but his father is a wealthy man and mine is not."



UNIT 8B

Practise the sound

Reading and speaking

nk [ŋ]

think, ink, bonk, plonk, clink, drink, sink

Study the words.

creature – an animal or human being
The poor creature had no home, family or friends.

to slip – to move quietly and quickly
I slipped past without her seeing me.

to hold – to take something and keep it for some time
He held the flowers while she cut some more.

to lie – to be in a certain position
Take the book that is lying on the table.

Pre-reading task

1. Do you like going hunting?
2. How do you feel when people kill animals?

Red-Hat Otter

(A Welsh legend)

otter – an animal with beautiful brown fur

One fine day not so very long ago, two friends set off to hunt otters on the banks of the river Pennat. They were still some distance from the river when they saw a small creature of a red colour running quickly in front of them. Without a word they ran after it, but before they could catch it, it reached the river bank and slipped under the roots of a big tree there and was hidden from their sight.

It couldn't be a squirrel and it couldn't be a fox, so they decided that it must be an otter. As they wanted to catch it alive, one of them went to the nearest farm to borrow a sack. Meanwhile his friend carefully looked at the tree roots.

When the first man returned, h
under the roots, into which the othe
over one hole, his friend put his stic
Suddenly something came out and
The two men were very pleased
they went a few steps, they heard a
calling me. Must she come and tak
They dropped the sack as if it
whose cap, jacket, trousers and
towards the river, looking just like
However, this time the two h
home.
Since then nobody has ever s
This is one of the tales that
Gotham".
"To act like a pure Gotham fo

Check up

1. **Complete the statements**

1. *Once two friends set off*
   a. to catch and punish the
   b. to catch an animal with
   c. to catch an animal and

2. *They were some distance*
   a. an animal of a red colo
   b. a boy dressed in red cl
   c. a beautiful flower of re

3. *Before they could catch it*
   a. it got to the river bank
   b. it got to the river and h
   c. it got to the river and c

4. *One of the friends put his*
   a. as he wanted to make
   b. as he wanted to punish
   c. as he wanted to plant a

When the first man returned, his friend told him that there were only two holes under the roots, into which the other could run. So while the first man held the sack over one hole, his friend put his stick into the other hole to drive the creature forward. Suddenly something came out and fell into the sack.

The two men were very pleased with themselves and started off home. But before they went a few steps, they heard a voice which spoke out of the sack. "My mother is calling me. Must she come and take me?"

They dropped the sack as if it had burnt them . As it lay on the ground, a tiny boy, whose cap, jacket, trousers and shoes were red, jumped out of the sack and ran towards the river, looking just like a red otter again.

However, this time the two hunters did not run after the little creature but went home.

Since then nobody has ever seen them hunting in that part of the river.

This is one of the tales that was once told in England about the "Wise Men of Gotham".

"To act like a pure Gotham fool" is an expression; it means "to act foolishly".

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. *Once two friends set off*
   a. to catch and punish the boy who wanted to kill animals
   b. to catch an animal with beautiful brown fur
   c. to catch an animal and take it to the zoo

2. *They were some distance from the river when they saw*
   a. an animal of a red colour running quickly in front of them
   b. a boy dressed in red clothes running quickly in front of them
   c. a beautiful flower of red colour

3. *Before they could catch it*
   a. it got to the river bank and hid under the roots of a tree
   b. it got to the river and had a good swim there
   c. it got to the river and caught some fish there

4. *One of the friends put his stick into the hole*
   a. as he wanted to make the creature come out of the hole
   b. as he wanted to punish the naughty boy
   c. as he wanted to plant a beautiful flower there

5. *They dropped the sack*
   a. as it burnt their hands
   b. as they were surprised at hearing the boy's voice
   c. as they thought a dangerous animal was in it

2. What happened when ... ?

1. When the two friends saw a small creature …
2. When the creature reached the river bank …
3. When one of the friends went to the nearest farm to borrow a sack …
4. While the first man held the sack over one hole, his friend …
5. As the sack lay on the ground …

3. Answer the questions.

RIGHT *or* **WRONG**

1. One fine day two friends went to the bank of the river to have a swim there.
2. The two hunters caught an animal with a red coat and got a lot of money for it.
3. A little boy in red clothes jumped out of the sack and ran towards the river.
4. The two hunters didn't run after the little boy but went home.

Why? because…

1. Why did the two friends run after the small creature?
2. Why did they think it was an otter?
3. Why did one of the friends run to the farm?
4. Why didn't they run after the little creature after it spoke to them?

Things to think about.

1. The two men couldn't catch the small creature as …
2. The two friends dropped the sack as …

4. Fill in the missing words

angry	**dropped**	**decided**
creature	**lay**	**fell**
slipped	**held**	

Once I came home late and was very much afraid that my mother would be angry with me. So I … not to switch on the light and to make as little noise as possible. I took

off my shoes, … them in my ha
last when I was going to bed I s
… gave such a loud "Mew!" tha
my mother woke up and was v

DID YOU KNOW...

… why hair turns grey wh
Some of the cells of the ha
them lose the power to make
Some people lose the power t
not grow grey until they are q
The condition of the nerv
people whose hair turns grey
Some scientists think tha
may grow grey.
Many animals also go g
cats and dogs. To these anim
scientists for experiments.
… that earthquakes ha
Historians think that ear
in the last 4,000 years.
… that there are 1,000
strong enough to be felt by

off my shoes, … them in my hands (so as not to make a noise) and … into my room. Just when I was going to bed I stepped on something that … on the ground. The poor … gave such a loud "Mew!" that I … my shoes and … down. I made such a noise that my mother woke up and was very … with me.

DID YOU KNOW...

… why hair turns grey when people are old?

Some of the cells of the hair contain a pigment. As human bodies grow old, most of them lose the power to make a new pigment, so that the hair is colourless or white. Some people lose the power to make the pigment when they are quite young; others do not grow grey until they are quite old.

The condition of the nervous system has an effect upon the hair. We hear stories of people whose hair turns grey in a single night because of fright or fear.

Some scientists think that if the body lacks certain vitamins of the B family, the hair may grow grey.

Many animals also go grey with the years. You have noticed this, of course, among cats and dogs. To these animals you may add mice and rats which are often chosen by scientists for experiments.

… that earthquakes have killed 13,000,000 people?

Historians think that earthquakes have brought death to more than 13 million people in the last 4,000 years.

… that there are 1,000,000 earthquakes each year? About 100,000 of them are strong enough to be felt by the people nearby.

UNIT 8C

Present perfect and past indefinite.

Grammar practice

have/has done did

- **Have** you **read** many stories in English?
- Yes, I **have**. I **have read** a lot of different stories in English.
- When **did** you **read** them?
- I **read** many stories **last year.**

Note: Don't use the present perfect with:
yesterday
two years ago
in 1998
last week
when I was a child

Exercises

1. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Jane (finished, has finished) all her homework an hour ago.
2. They (haven't seen, didn't see) their toys yet.
3. They (heard, have heard) some strange noises early in the morning.
4. Look at Alex! He (grew, has grown) taller than his father.
5. Jane and Sally (went, had gone) to the picture gallery yesterday.
6. She (visited, has visited) London during the holidays.
7. My father is not here; he (has gone, went) to the airport to meet my aunt.
8. Look at the stamp. I think the letter (come, has come) from France.

2. Use the words in brackets to answer the questions.

Example: Have you seen Bob? (yesterday) **Yes, I saw him yesterday.**

1. Have the children had dinner? (at 7 o'clock)
2. Have you lost your book? (yesterday)
3. Has she finished her work? (an hour ago)
4. Have you painted your room? (last year)
5. Has Jane gone to London? (on Friday)

3. Are these verbs right or wrong?
Correct the verbs that are wrong.

Example:

Tom **arrived** last week – right.
Have you seen Tom yesterday? – wrong.
Did you see Tom yesterday?

1. I **have finished** my work at 2 o'clock.
2. George **went** to the picture gallery yesterday.
3. The weather **has been** very bad last week.
4. We **have lived** in France six years ago.
5. We **haven't seen** George this week.
6. Kathy loves travelling. She **visited** many countries.
7. We **have had** a party last Saturday.
8. Oh look! The rain **stopped.**
9. **Have** you ever **been** to the USA?
10. It is a very hot day and I **drank** six glasses of water already.

4. Present perfect? or **past indefinite?**
Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Lewis (changed, has changed) his clothes three times today.
2. It is early autumn but many birds (left, have left) for warmer countries already.
3. We (walked, have walked) to the park yesterday.
4. Jane (did, has done) her homework after dinner.
5. We (hurried, have hurried) to the bus stop because we did not want to be late.
6. Already this spring, my grandparents (planted, have planted) many kinds of flowers and vegetables in their garden.
7. We (watched, have watched) TV in the evening, and then went to bed.
8. Where is Nancy? – She (went, has gone) to the shop for milk and eggs.
9. We (learned, have learned) a lot of English words already.
10. The campers (saw, have seen) a family of deer in the forest last Sunday.
11. In October the days (became, have become) much colder.
12. John (came, has come) back at 8 o'clock.

Revision

Present indefinite? or **present continuous?**

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. This train always (leaves, is leaving) at seven.
2. Helen (skates, is skating) in the park every afternoon.
3. My father (reads, is reading) newspapers every day.
4. Our dog (barks, is barking) at strangers.
5. Suzanna (collects, is collecting) stamps from different countries of the world.
6. Strong winds (blow, are blowing) in March.
7. Rudy (watches, is watching) television only on Saturdays and Sundays.
8. They always (walk, are walking) to school together.
9. Nick (feeds, is feeding) his pet himself.
10. Babies (sleep, are sleeping) most of the day.
11. Mother is now in the kitchen. She (cooks, is cooking) dinner.
12. We (wash, are washing) our clothes once a week.
13. Don't wake him up. He is tired. He (sleeps, is sleeping) now.

Just a smile

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the doctor. "Show me your tongue."

"It's no use, doctor," said the sick man. "No tongue can tell how ill I feel."

– I say, Victor, I read about one Englishman who is very unusual.

– Why is he unusual?

– He does not like to talk. He knows seven languages and can be silent in seven languages.

The verb

Exercise 1

***Put in** do, don't, does **or** doesn't.*

1) "— you like fish?" "Yes, I —."
2) Where — Sally live?
3) I'm sorry, I — know.
4) "— your mother work?" "No, she —"
5) What newspaper — you read?
6) What newspaper — your father read?

Exercise 2

Make questions.

1) you/tired?
2) Lucy/like/dolls?
3) Where/your father/work?
4) they/work/on Saturdays?
5) Alex and Jimmy/like skiing?
6) she/German?
7) What time/you/stop work?
8) your sister/pretty?

Exercise 3

Example: **she/morning** **often/dust/the sideboard**

What does she do in the morning?
She often dusts the sideboard in the morning.

Now do the same.

1) she/morning — always/make/the bed
2) he/morning — always/shave
3) they/evening — sometimes/listen to/the radio
4) he/every day — always/clear/the blackboard
5) they/evening — sometimes/watch/television
6) she/every day — usually/wash/the dishes
7) they/night — always/go/to bed early
8) it/every day — usually/wash/the dishes
9) she/afternoon — always/go/to bed early
usually/drink/some milk
always/eat/her lunch
often/read/his newspaper

Exercise 4

Put in the correct verb tense.

1) Can you help me for a minute? - I'm sorry, ... (I work/I'm working)
2) How many languages . . . ? (do you speak/are you speaking)
3) Why . . . a coat? It isn't cold? (do you wear/are you wearing)
4) Robert . . . football on Sundays. (plays/is playing)
5) "What . . . ?" - "Chocolate." (do you eat/are you eating)
6) "Is John here?" - "No, . . . football." (he plays/he's playing)
7) "What time . . . ?" - "At seven o'clock, usually." (do you get up/are you getting up)
8) I — on Saturdays. (usually work/am usually working)

Exercise 5

Example: **they/every day** **go/to school by car**

What do they usually do every day?
They usually go to school by car every day

today **go/to school on foot**

What are they doing today?
They are going to school on foot today.

Now you do the same.

1) she/morning
this morning
drink/tea
drink/coffee

2) they/afternoon
this afternoon
play/in the garden
swim/in the river

3) I/evening
this evening
watch/TV
read/a book

4) We/night
tonight
listen to/the radio
read/a newspaper

Exercise 6

Put in the correct verb tense.

1) (play) Elizabeth — the piano well. She — it now.
2) (drive) My father — to his office every day. He — there now.
3) (rain) It — today. It usually — in winter.
4) (make) Mother — toast in the kitchen just now. She usually — toast for breakfast.
5) (ring) The telephone — again. It sometimes — twenty times a day.
6) (do) John — his homework now. He usually — it in the morning.
7) (write) "What is the teacher doing?" "He — on the blackboard."

8) (sit) (read) (smoke)
"What is your father doing?" "He — in an armchair — his paper and — a cigarette."

9) (spend) (go)
We — a short holiday on Scotland. We — there almost every year.

10) (go) (give)
Whenever we — to my aunt's house, she always — us a good tea.

Exercise 7

Put the verbs into the past tense.

1) My sister … me with my homework. (help)
2) The school year … three months ago. (begin)
3) My brother never … football when he was a child. (play)
4) Her grandmother … ten children. (have)
5) Ann … at home when I got there. (be)
6) I … mushrooms when I was a child. (like)

Exercise 8

Four friends wrote letters on the same day.

Jane wrote to Alice
Alice wrote to Mary
Mary wrote to John
John wrote to Jane

Ask and answer questions about the letters.

Who wrote to Alice? - Jane did.
Whom did Alice write to? - She wrote to Mary.

Exercise 9

Example

a) ***look at the photograph/an hour ago***
When did you look at the photograph?
I looked at the photograph an hour ago.

Now you do the same.

1) walk across the park/last week
2) wash your hands/a minute ago
3) ask a question/five minutes ago
4) dust the sideboard/three days ago
5) talk to your friend/last week

6) play a game/yesterday afternoon

Example

b) ***she/air the room/yesterday***

What did she do yesterday?

She aired the room yesterday.

1) she/turn on the television/yesterday evening
2) he/call the doctor/last night
3) she/turn on the television/yesterday evening
4) he/stay in bed/the day before yesterday
5) they/clean their shoes/yesterday
6) she/listen to the news/last night

Exercise 10

Read the examples and change all the sentences in the same way:

Example

Every day I write a letter.

Every day I wrote a letter.

1) Every day he comes to school.
2) Every day she goes home.
3) Every day she drinks a glass of milk.
4) Every day the teacher rings the bell.
5) Every day we read a page.
6) Every day he eats an apple.
7) Every day we see a plane.
8) Every day I draw on the blackboard.
9) Every day he sits on this chair.
10) Every day she buys some fruit.

Exercise 11

Make questions beginning with why. ***Then write answers using*** because.

Example

He is washing his hands. **Why?** They are dirty.

Why is he washing his hands?

He is washing his hands because they are dirty.

1) He is looking under the desk. Why? He has lost his book.
2) They stood up. Why? The teacher came into the room.
3) She wants some money. Why? She wants to buy some sweets.
4) The girls don't want to swim. Why? It's too cold.

5) The men stopped work. Why? It was five o'clock.
6) They are catching a train. Why? They want to go to London.

Exercise 12

Make the following sentences (a) negative; (b) interrogative.

1) I have finished the work.
2) He has written a letter.
3) The cat has drunk its milk.
4) They have understood the lesson.
5) Richard has gone to the Zoo.
6) I finished the work yesterday.
7) He wrote a letter last week.
8) Richard went to the Zoo last week.

Exercise 13

Put the verbs either in the present perfect tense or in the past tense.

1) I just (tell) you the answer.
2) I (tell) you the answer yesterday.
3) John and Richard just (go) away.
4) She already (answer) the letter.
5) She (answer) it on Tuesday.
6) John and David (go) away five minutes ago.
7) I (read) that book in the summer holidays.
8) He (she) the last one half an hour ago.

Exercise 14

Put the verbs in the correct tense.

1) He usually (live) with his daughter for six months every year.
2) I first (meet) George a month ago.
3) What's your brother doing? - He (do) a crossword in the newspaper. He (do) it every day.
4) He often (read) detective stories; he (read) a very good one now.
5) It's 3 p. m. and he (not eat) anything today, but he (eat) a good dinner last night.
6) He's a night watchman. He (work) at night and (sleep) in the daytime. It's 12 o'clock now and he still (sleep).
7) I (read) this book many times. I first (read) it in my childhood.
8) We (miss) the bus. Now we'll be late.
9) You (be) here before? - Yes, I (spend) my holidays here last year.

10) The newspaper (come)? - Yes, Ann is reading it.
11) You (see) the moon last night?
12) The play just (begin). You are a little late.
13) The clock is slow. It isn't slow. It (stop).
14) You (meet) him last June.
15) When he (come)? He (come) late at night.

The Pronoun

Exercise 1

Put in I, my, you, your, he, his, she, her, we, our, they, their.

1) "I've got two sisters." "How old are —?"
2) Harry and Jane are tall, and all — children are tall, too.
3) Polly is fair, but — sister is dark.
4) My name is Armen. — am Armenian.
5) My wife and I are tall, but — children are short.
6) "Is that — sister?" "No, she is — mother."
7) John and — father are both doctors.
8) This is Alice. — is a photographer.

Exercise 2

Put in the right word.

1) Can you show — that book? (I/me/my)
2) I can't remember — name. (she/her)
3) When is — birthday? (you/your)
4) Andrew lost — bag yesterday. (he/him/his)
5) Can you help — ?(we/us/our)
6) I like — very much. (she/her)
7) Can you tell — your name? (we/us/our)
8) I like these shoes. How much are — ? (thus/they/their)

Exercise 3

Put in the missing f

I

------
she

Exercise 4

Put in possessive

1) I own this cat. T
2) You own that c
3) He owns that d
4) She owns this c
5) They own that

Exercise 5

Put in possessive

1) I've eaten all –
2) Tell Richard n
And you mustn
3) George has los
4) We've had din
5) We are going t
6) This is — bool
Is — name wri
7) "Will you lend
"I have two bo
8) Mary has done
9) Everyone likes
10) Look! The fire

Exercise 3

Put in the missing forms.

I	---	---	---
---	us	---	---
---	---	your	---
---	---	---	theirs
she	---	---	---
---	---	---	his

Exercise 4

Put in possessive pronouns.

1) I own this cat. This cat is —.
2) You own that cat. That cat is —.
3) He owns that dog. That dog is —.
4) She owns this car. This car is —.
5) They own that house. That house is —.

Exercise 5

Put in possessive pronouns.

1) I've eaten all — sandwiches. Can I have one of —?
2) Tell Richard not to forget — book.
   And you mustn't forget —.
3) George has lost — pen. Ask Mary if she will lend him —.
4) We've had dinner; have they had — ?
5) We are going to London to stay with an English friend of —.
6) This is — book. It has my name written on it.
   Is — name written in your book?
7) "Will you lend me a book? I can't find —."
   "I have two books. This one is mine. That one must be —."
8) Mary has done — homework, John has done — but I haven't done — yet.
9) Everyone likes his own school. We like — and you like —.
10) Look! The firemen are running to — engine.

Exercise 6

Use is, his *and* her.

Example: *shirt/Jim*

Whose is this shirt? It's Fem's. It's his shirt.

1) handbag/Jane
2) car/Pane
3) umbrella/Mr. Ford
4) pen/my son
5) dress/my daughter
6) suit/my father
7) tie/my brother
8) shirt/my sister

Exercise 7

Put in reflexive pronouns.

1) Father cut — when he was shaving.
2) Mary saw — in the mirror.
3) I taught — to play the piano.
4) You can easily lose — in the forest.
5) We lost — when we went walking there.
6) The boys helped — to the cakes.

Exercise 8

Put in emphasising pronouns.

1) He did the work all by —.
2) Jane, you must tidy the room —. I'm not going to help you.
3) We cooked the dinner —.
4) This machine works by —.
5) You and Richard can do the work —.
6) Mary made this doll's dress —.
7) He learned English all by —.
8) The Prince — danced with Cinderella.

Adjective or adverb?

Exercise 1

1) I'm very — with you. (angry/angrily)
2) She spoke to me — .(angry/angrily)
3) I don't think your mother drives very. (good/well)
4) You've got a — face .(nice/nicely)

5) I play the guitar very — .(bad/badly)
6) It's — cold. (terrible/terribly)
7) Your father has got a very — voice. (loud/loudly)
8) You speak English very —. (good/well)

Exercise 2

1) He has always been very (kind, kindly) to his pet.
2) You can do this work (easy, easily), I'm sure.
3) He climbed the wall (easy, easily).
4) Dogs and cats are (wonderful/wonderfully) house pets.
5) You speak (wonderful/wonderfully). I like to listen to you.
6) This story is very (unusual/unusually).
7) The weather is (unusual/unusually) hot today.
8) I have never seen her so (happy/happily).
9) There were a lot of cars in the street and they moved (slow, slowly).
10) The tortoise is a very (slow, slowly) animal.

Comparison of Adjectives

Exercise 3

Put the adjectives in their correct forms.

1) Tom is (old) than Richard.
2) John is the (clever) boy in the class.
3) The weather is (fine) today than it was yesterday.
4) London is one of the (big) cities in the world.
5) My dog is as (good) as yours.
6) My dog is (good) than yours.
7) My dog is the (good) of the three.
8) The cat will be much (happy) in her new house.
9) Mr, Robinson is (rich) than Mr. Green, but I don't think he is (happy) than Mr. Green.
10) I'm (bad) today than I was yesterday.

Exercise 4

Put in the missing words.

1) Fred is not—old—Tony.
2) Tom is — oldest — the three.
3) This book is better — that.
4) This book is not — good — that.

5) This book is — best — the three.
6) That exercise is more difficult — this one.
7) The weather today is — worst — the week.
8) The weather is worse today — it was yesterday.
9) Betty is (good) at English than her sister.
10) Bert's shirt is (dirty) than Franks.

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences.

1) This house is big, but the house in the village is … than this one.
2) Betty is tall, but John is … than Betty.
3) Bread is nice, but cake is … than bread.
4) I have two brothers, one is older than I am and the other is …
5) Jill has a long rope, but Jane has a … one.
6) Sam's father is rich, but Fred's father is … than Jim's.
7) Dan is poor, he has not much money, but Bill is …, he has no money at all.
8) It is hot in the mountains, but it is … near the sea.

Nouns and Articles

Exercise 1

Make the following sentences plural.

1) A rose is a flower.
2) A mouse is a small animal.
3) There is a horse in the field.
4) Mary gave me a book for my birthday.
5) There is an apple and an orange on the plate.
6) An apple grows on a tree.
7) A child isn't always careful on the road.
8) An oak is a big tree.

Exercise 2

Put in a or an where necessary.

1) That is – man.
2) These are – men.
3) – cow is – animal.
4) – cows are – animals.
5) – flower grows in the garden.
6) – flowers grow in the garden.
7) – house can be built of stone.
8) – window is made of glass.

Exercise 3

Make the following sentences singular.

1) Books are on my desk.
2) Roses are flowers.
3) Dogs are animals.
4) Houses are buildings.
5) Dogs have tails.
6) Oaks are big trees.
7) Horses are useful to farmers.
8) Careful pupils are good pupils.
9) Bridges are often made of stone.
10) Jackets are made of cloth.

Exercise 4

Example: pen on the desk/red

There is a pen on the desk.
The pen is red.

Now you do the same.

1) cup on the table/clean
2) box on the floor/large
3) glass on the sideboard/empty
4) knife on the plate/sharp.
5) bottle in the refrigerator/full
6) book on the shelf/interesting
7) tie on the chair/yellow
8) chair in the room/comfortable

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple past	Past
(to) be	(I) was, (you) were	(I've / she has) been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept

Infinitive	Simple past	Past
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay (for)	paid (for)	paid (for)
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
show	shown	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake up	woke up	woken up
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Aa Aa

about [ə´baut]adv. մոտավորապես, մոտ, prep մասին
above [ə´bʌv]adv. վերևում, prep. վրա
according to [ə´kɔ:diŋ] համաձայն, ըստ
acrobat [´ækrəbæt] ակրոբատ
across [ə´krɔs] prep մյուս կողմում, մյուս կողմը
to act [ækt] v 1. վարվել, գործել 2. կատարել (դերը)
action [´ækʃn] n գործողություն
actor [æktə] n դերասան
to add [æd] v ավելացնել
adventure [əd´ventʃə] n արկած
advice [əd´vais] n խորհուրդ
to advise [əd´vaiz] v խորհուրդ տալ
afraid [ə´freid] a predic վախեցած
to be afraid of վախենալ
afternoon [´a:ftənu:n] n կեսօրից հետո
again [ə´gein, ə´gen] adv նորից, դարձյալ
against [ə´geinst, ə´genst] prep հակառակ, դեմ 2. նշում է հենարան
ago [ə´gou] adv առաջ
to agree [ə´gri:] v համաձայնվել
agronomist [əg´rɔnəmist] n գյուղատնտես
air [ɛə] n օդ
airport [´eəpɔ:t] n օդանավակայան
album [´ælbəm] n ալբոմ
alive [ə´laiv] a կենդանի ողջ
all [ɔ:l] n, adj բոլորը ամենը
all right [ɔ:l rait] շատ լավ, լավ
almost [ɔ:lmoust] adv գրեթե, համարյա
alone [ə´loun] a մենակ, միայնակ
along [ə´lɔŋ] adv երկարությամբ, երկայնքով
aloud [ə´laud] adv բարձր, բարձրաձայն
already [ɔ:l´redi] adv արդեն
always [´ɔ:lwəz] adv միշտ
ambulance [´æmbjuləns] n շտապ օգնություն
ancient [´einʃənt] a հին, հնադարյան
angrily adv զայրույթով, բարկացած
angry [æŋgri] a բարկացած
animal [´æniməl] n կենդանի
another [ə´nʌðə] pron ուրի, մի այլ, ևս մեկ
answer [a:nsə] n պատասխան
to answer [a:nsə] v պատասխանել
ant [ænt] n մրջյուն
any [´eni] pron որևէ
anything [´eniθiŋ] pron որևէ բան
anywhere [´eniwɛə] adv 1. որևէ տեղ, 2. ամենուրեք
appetite [´æpitait] n ախորժակ
apple [æpl] n խնձոր
to approach [ə´proutʃ] v մոտենալ
April [eiprəl] n ապրիլ
apron [´eiprən] n գոգնոց
armchair [´a:mtʃɛə] n բազկաթոռ
arrest [ə´rest] n ձերբակալություն
to arrest [ə´rest] v ձերբակալել
arrow [´ærou] n նետ
art [a:t] n արվեստ
artist [´a:tist] n նկարիչ
to ask [a:sk] v հարցնել, խնդրել
asleep [ə´sli:p] a predic., adv քնած
to be asleep քնած լինել
to associate [ə´souʃieit] v միացնել, միավորել
to attack [ə´tæk] v գրոհել հարձակվել
attentive [ə´tentiv] a ուշադիր
to attract [ə´trækt] v գրավել, հրապուրել

August [´ɔ:gəst] n օգոստ
autumn [´ɔ:təm] n աշուն
away [ə´wei] adv արդ
ագռավ, հեռացում կա
ավտոկայիք

Bb

baby [´beibi] n երեխա
back [bæk] n մեջք, ետ
հետ
badge [bædʒ] n կրծք
bag [bæg] n պայուս
baker [´beikə] n հաց
հացավաճառ
bakery [beikəri] n հա
to balance [´bæləns]
հավասարակշռել,
հավասարակշռությ
ball [bɔ:l] n գնդակ
balloon [bəlu:n] n օ
banana [bə´na:nə] n
արտասեռուց
band [bænd] n նվա
bang [bæŋ] v խփել
bank [bænk] n գետ
bar [ba:] n ձող, սալ
bare [bɛə] a մերկ,
bark [´ba:k] n հաչո
to bark [ba:k] v հա
basin [beisn] n լվա
basket [ba:skit] n զ
basketball [´ba:skit
bath [ba:θ] n լոգա
bathe [beið] v լողա
bathing suit [beiðiŋ
bay [bei] n ծովածո
beach [bi:tʃ] n ծով
beads [bi:dz] n ուլ

August [ˊɔ:gəst] n օգոստոս
autumn [ˊɔ:təm] n աշուն
away [əˊwei] adv արտահայտում է շարժում, հեռացում կվյալ առարկայից

Bb

baby [ˊbeibi] n երեխա
back [bæk] n մեջք, ետև, adv ետ, հետ
baḍge [bædʒ] n կրծքանշան
bag [bæg] n պայուսակ
baker [ˊbeikə] n հացթուխ, հացավաճառ
bakery [beikəri] n հացի խանութ
to balance [ˊbæləns] v հավասարակշռել, հավասարակշռությունը պահպանել
ball [bɔ:l] n գնդակ
balloon [bəlu:n] n օդապարիկ
banana [bəˊna:nə] n բանան, ադամաթուզ
band [bænd] n նվագախումբ
baŋg [bæŋ] v խփել, հարվածել
baŋk [bænk] n գետափ
bar [ba:] n ձող, սալիկ, վաճառասեղան
bare [bɛə] a մերկ, մերկացած, բաց
bark [ˊba:k] n հաչոց
to bark [ba:k] v հաչել
basin [beisn] n լվացարան, ավազան
basket [ba:skit] n զամբյուղ
basketball [ˊba:skitbɔ:l] n բասկետբոլ
bath [ba:θ] n լոգարան, լոգանք
bathe [beið] v լողանալ, լողացնել
bathing suit [beiðiŋ sjut] n լողազգեստ
bay [bei] n ծովածոց
beach [bi:tʃ] n ծովափ, լողափ
beads [bi:dz] n ուլունք
beak [bi:k] n կտուց
bean [bi:n] n լոբի
bear [biə] n արջ
polar bear [poulə biə] n բևեռային արջ
beard [biəd] n մորուք
to beat [ˊbi:t] v խփել, ծեծել
beautiful [bjutiful] a գեղեցիկ
because [biˊkɔz] cj. որովհետև
to become [biˊkʌm] v դառնալ
bed [bed] n մահճակալ
bedroom [bedrum] n ննջասենյակ
bee [bi:] n մեղու
to beg [beg] v խնդրել, աղաչել
beggar [ˊbegə] n մուրացկան
belief [biˊli:f] n հավատ
to believe [biˊli:v] v հավատալ, վստահել
bell [bel] n զանգակ
to belong [biˊlɔŋ] v պատկանել
below [bilou] adv ներքևում, prep ցած
belt [belt] n գոտի
bench [bentʃ] n նստարան
to behave [biˊheiv] v իրեն պահել, վարվել
berry [ˊberi] n հատապտուղ
besides [biˊsaidz] adv բացի այդ, բացի prep բացի
between [bitwi:n] prep, adv միջև
bicycle [ˊbaisikl] n հեծանիվ
big [big] a մեծ
bike [baik] n հեծանիվ
bill [bil] n հաշիվ
bird [bə:d] n թռչուն
birthday [ˊbə:θdei] n ծննդյան օր
biscuit [ˊbiskit] n թխվածքաբլիթ
bishop [ˊbiʃəp] n եպիսկոպոս
bison [baisn] n բիզոն. ամերիկյան վայրի ցուլ
to bite [bait] v կծել
black [blæk] a սև
blond [blɔnd] a շիկահեր
blouse [blauz] n կանացի վերնաշապիկ

to blow [blou] v փչել
blue [blu:] a կապույտ
boat [bout] n նավակ, նավ
to boil [bɔil] v եռալ, եռացնել
bone [´boun] n ոսկոր
boo [bu:] ֆու
bookshop [bukʃɔp] n գրախանութ
boot [bu:t] n կոշիկ
to border on [bɔ:də] սահմանակից լինել
boring [bɔ:riŋ] a ձանձրալի, պաղպկալի
to borrow [´bɔrou] v պարտք վերցնել
both [bouθ] pron երկուսը, թե՛ մեկը, թե՛ մյուսը
bottle [bɔtl] n շիշ
boulevard [´bu:lva:] n զբոսայգի
bow [bou] n աղեղ
to bow [bau] v խոնարհվել, գլուխ պաել
bowl [boul] n գավաթ. թաս, ծաղկաման
box [bɔks] n արկղ
boy [bɔi] n պղա, պատանի
bracelet [breislit] n ապարանջան
bracket [´brækit] n փակագիծ
branch [bra:ntʃ] n ճյուղ
brave [breiv] a քաջ, խիզախ
to break [breik] v կոտրել, ջարդել
breakfast [´brekfəst] n նախաճաշ
bridge [bridʒ] n կամուրջ
briefcase [´bri:fkeis] n ձեռքի ճամպրուկ
bright [brait] a պայծառ
brilliant [´briljənt] a փայլուն
to bring [briŋ] v բերել
broom [bru:m] n ցախավել, ավել
brother [´brʌðə] n եղբայր
brown [braun] a դարչնագույն
to brush [brʌʃ] v խոզանակով մաքրել
to build [bild] v կառուցել
building [´bildiŋ] n շենք, շինություն
bus [bʌs] n ավտոբուս
busy [´bizi] a զբաղված
butcher [´butʃə] n մսագործ, մսավաճառ
butcher's [butʃəz] n մսամթերքների խանութ
butter [´bʌtə] n կարագ
butterfly [´bʌtəflai] n թիթեռ, թիթեռնիկ
button [´bʌtn] n կոճակ
to buy [bai] v գնել

Cc

cabbage [´kæbidz] n կաղամբ
cabin [´kæbin] n փնակ, խրճիթ
cage [keidz] n վանդակ
cake [keik] n տորթ, թխվածք
calendar [´kælində] n օրացույց
to call [kɔ:l] v անվանել
camel [kæml] n ուղտ
camera [´kæmərə] n լուսանկարչական ապարատ
candle [kændl] n մոմ
capital [´kæpitl] n մայրաքաղաք
captain [´kæptin] n կապիտան
car [ka:] n վագոն, ավտոմեքենա
care [kɛə] n խնամք, հոգատարություն
careful [kɛəful] a հոգատար, ուշադիր
carnival [´ka:nivəl] n կառնավալ
carpenter [´ka:pintə] n հյուսն
carpet [ka:pit] n գորգ
carriage [´kæridʒ] n կառք, վագոն
carrot [´kærət] n գազար
to carry [´kæri] v կրել, տանել
cart [ka:t] n սայլ
cartoon [ka:´tu:n] n 1) մուլտիպլիկացիոն ֆիլմ, 2) ծաղրանկար
to catch [kætʃ] v բռնել
ceiling [´si:liŋ] n առաստաղ

to celebrate [ˊselibreit] v տոնել
centimetres [ˊsentimi:tə] n սանտիմետր
certain [sə:tn] a 1. որոշակի, 2. որոշ
chair [tʃeə] n աթոռ
chalk [tʃɔ:k] n կավիճ
to change [tʃeindz] v փոխել
chase [tʃeis] n հետապնդում, հալածում
to chase [tʃeis] v հետապնդել, հալածել
cheap [tʃi:p] a էժան, էժանագին
check [tʃek] n սպուգում
to check [tʃek] v սպուգել
cheese [tʃi:z] n պանիր
cherry [ˊtʃeri] n բալ, կեռաս
chest [tʃest] n մեծ արկղ
chicken [ˊtʃikin] n ճուտ (թռչնի)
child [ˊtʃaild] n երեխա
children [ˊtʃildrən] n pl. երեխաներ
chimney [ˊtʃimni] n ծխնելույզ
chimpanzee [tʃimpənˊzi:] n շիմպանզե
chips [tʃips] n բարակ կտապակած կարտոֆիլի շերտեր
chocolate [ˊtʃɔkəlit] n շոկոլադ
to choose [tʃu:z] v ընտրել
to chop [tʃɔp] v կոտրել, կտրել
church [tʃə:tʃ] n եկեղեցի
cinema [ˊsinəmə] n կինոթատրոն
circle [sə:kl] n շրջան, խմբակ
circus [ˊsə:kəs] n կրկես
city [ˊsiti] n քաղաք
class [kla:s] n դասարան, խումբ
classmate [ˊklʌsmeit] n դասընկեր
clean [kli:n] a մաքուր
to clean [kli:n] v մաքրել
clever [ˊklevə] a խելոք, ընդունակ, շնորհալի
climb [klaim] v մագլցել, բարձրանալ
clock [klɔk] n ժամացույց
to close [kləus] v փակել
closed [klouzd] a փակ
cloth [klɔθ] n սփռոց
clothes [klouðz] n հագուստ
cloud [klaud] n ամպ
clown [klaun] n ծաղրածու
club [klʌb] n ակումբ
coach [koutʃ] n կառք
coast [kəust] n ափ, ծովափ
coat [kout] n վերարկու
cock [kɔk] n աքլոր
coin [kɔin] n մետաղադրամ
cold [kəuld] a ցուրտ, սառը, պաղ
to collect [kəˊlekt] v հավաքել
collection [kəˊlekʃn] n հավաքածու, ժողովածու
colour [ˊkʌlə] n գույն
comb [koum] n սանր
to comb [koum] v սանրել
to come [kʌm] v գալ, մոտենալ, ժամանել
comfortable [kʌmfətəbˊl] a հարմար, հարմարավետ
communication [kəmjuniˊkeiʃn] n հաղորդակցություն
to complete [kəmˊpli:t] v լրացնել, վերջացնել
computer [kəmˊpju:tə] n համակարգիչ
conductor [kənˊdʌktə] n տոմսավաճառ
continent [ˊkɔntinənt] n մայրցամաք
to continue [kənˊtinju:] v շարունակել
contrary [ˊkɔntrəri] a հակառակ
on the contrary ընդհակառակն
to control [kəntroul] v 1. կառավարել, ղեկավարել, 2. իշխել, տիրապետել
convenient [kənˊvi:njənt] a հարմար
cook [kuk] n խոհարար
to cook [kuk] v եփել
corn [kɔ:n] n հացահատիկ
corner [kɔ:nə] n անկյուն
correct [kəˊrekt] a ճիշտ
to correct [kərekt] v ուղղել
cost [kɔst] n արժեք, գին
to count [kaunt] v հաշվել
country [kʌntri] n երկիր, գյուղ
course [kɔ:s] n կուրս, դասընթաց, ընթացք

of course անշուշտ, իհարկե
court [kɔ:t] n արքունիք
cousin [kʌzn] n մորաքրոջ կողա (աղջիկ), զարմիկ, զարմուհի
to cover [ˊkʌvə] v ծածկել
cow [kau] n կով
crazy [kreizi] a խելագար, ցնորված
cream [kri:m] n սեր, սերուցք
create [kri:ˊeit] v ստեղծել, ստեղծագործել
creature [kri:tʃə] n էակ, արարած
cross [krɔs] n խաչ
to cross [krɔs] v կտրել-անցնել
crow [krou] n 1. ագռավ, 2. աքլորականչ
to crow [krou] v կանչել (աքլորի մասին)
crown [kraun] n թագ
cruel [kruəl] a դաժան
cry [krai] n ճիչ
to cry [krai] v ճչալ, լաց լինել
culture [kʌltʃə] n մշակույթ
cup [kʌp] n գավաթ
cupboard [ˊkʌbəd] n սպասքապահարան
curtain [kə:tn] n վարագույր
cushion [kuʃən] n բարձ
customer [ˊkʌstəmə] n գնորդ
cut [kʌt] v կտրել

Dd

Dad [dæd] n հայրիկ
dance [da:ns] n պար
dancer [da:nsə] n պարող
dangerous [ˊdeindʒrəs] a վտանգավոր
dark [da:k] a մուգ, մութ
date [deit] n ամսաթիվ
daughter [ˊdɔ:tə] n դուստր
day [dei] n օր
dead [ded] a մահացած
dear [diə] a 1. սիրելի, թանկագին, 2. թանկարժեք
to decide [diˊsaid] v որոշել, վճռել
deed [di:d] n գործ, արարք
deep [di:p] a խոր
deer [diə] n եղնիկ, եղջերու
delicious [diˊliʃəs] a համեղ
dentist [ˊdentist] n ատամնաբույժ
department [diˊpa:tmənt] n բաժին, բաժանմունք
department store [diˊpa:tmənt stɔ:] n հանրախանութ
departure [diˊpa:tʃə] n մեկնում
to describe [disˊkraib] v նկարագրել, բնութագրել
description [disˊkripʃn] n նկարագրություն
desert [ˊdezət] n անապատ
desire n ցանկություն
desk [desk] n գրասեղան
dialogue [ˊdaiəlɔg] n երկխոսություն
diamond [ˊdaiəmənd] n ադամանդ
dictionary [ˊdikʃənri] n բառարան
to die [dai] v մահանալ, մեռնել
to differ [ˊdifə] v տարբերվել
different [ˊdifərənt] a տարբեր
difficult [ˊdifikəlt] a դժվար
to dig [dig] v փորել
dining carriage [dainiŋ kæridʒ] n վագոն-ռեստորան
dinner [ˊdinə] n ճաշ
direct [diˊrekt] a ուղիղ
dirty [ˊdə:ti] a կեղտոտ
to discover [disˊkʌvə] v հայտնաբերել
to discuss [diskʌs] v քննարկել, քննել
dish [diʃ] n սկուտեղ, աման, pl. ամանեղեն
distance [ˊdistəns] n տարածություն, հեռավորություն
at a distance որոշ հեռավորության վրա

Ee

doctor [dɔktə] n բժիշկ
dog [dɔg] n շուն
doll [dɔl] n փիկնիկ
dolphin [ˊdɔlfin] n դելֆին
donkey [dɔŋki] n ավանակ
door [dɔ:r] n դուռ
downstairs [ˊdaunsteəz] adv ներքև, ցած
draw [drɔ:] v 1. գծել, նկարել, 2. քաշել, ձգել
drawer [drɔ:ə] n նկարիչ, գզրոց
drawing [ˊdrɔ:iŋ] n գծանկար, նկարչություն
dream [dri:m] n երազ, երազանք
to dream [dri:m] v երազել
dress [dres] n զգեստ
to dress [dres] v հագնել
drink [driŋk] n խմիչք
to drink [driŋk] v խմել
to drive [draiv] v քշել, հեծապնդել
driver [draivə] n վարորդ
to drown [draun] v խեղդվել
to drop [drɔp] v գցել
dry [drai] a չոր
to dry [drai] v չորացնել
dry-cleaner's [drai kli:nə] n քիմիական մաքրման կետ (արհեստանոց)
duck [dʌk] n բադ
duster [ˊdʌstə] n ջնջոց
duty [dju:ti] n պարտք, պարտականություն
to do one's duty պարտքը կատարել

Ee Ee

ear [iə] n ականջ
to earn [ə:n] v վաստակել
earring [ˊiəriŋ] n ականջօղ, գինդ
earth [ə:θ] n հող, գետին
easy [i:zi] a հեշտ
to eat [i:t] v ուտել
edge [ˊedʒ] n ծայր, եզր
egg [eg] n ձու
elbow [elbou] n արմունկ
elephant [ˊelifənt] n փիղ
empty [empti] a դատարկ
end [end] n վերջ, ծայր
enemy [ˊenimi] n թշնամի
engine [ˊendʒin] n մեքենա, շարժիչ
to enjoy [inˊdʒɔi] v բավականություն ստանալ
enough [inʌf] a բավական
envelope [ˊenviloup] n ծրար
equal [ˊikwəl] a հավասար
everybody [ˊevribədi] pron յուրաքանչյուր ոք, բոլորը
excellent [ˊeksələnt] a գերազանց
excuse [iksˊkju:z] n ներում
to excuse [iksˊkju:z] v ներել
exercise [ˊeksəsaiz] n վարժություն
expensive [iksˊpensiv] a թանկարժեք
to explain [iksˊplein] v բացատրել, մեկնաբանել

Ff Ff

fable [feibl] n առակ, առասպել
face [feis] n դեմք
factory [ˊfæktəri] n գործարան
fairy [ˊfɛəri] n փերի
fairy [ˊfɛəri] adj կախարդական, հեքիաթային
fairy tale [fɛəriteil] n հեքիաթ
to fall [fɔ:l] v ընկնել
to fall asleep [fɔ:l əˊsli:p] քնել, քուն մտնել
family [ˊfæmili] n ընտանիք
famous [feiməs] a հայտնի, հռչակավոր

fan [fæn] n սիրող, երկրպագու
far [fa:] a հեռու
farm [fa:m] n ֆերմա, ագարակ
farmer [ˊfa:mə] n ֆերմեր, ագարակապետ
fashion [ˊfæʃən] n նորաձևություն
fashionable [fæʃnəbl] a նորաձև, շքեղ
fast [fa:st] a արագ
fat [fæt] a գեր, չաղ
father [ˊfa:ðə] n հայր
fault [fɔ:lt] n սխալ
favourite [feivərit] a սիրելի
fear [fiə] n վախ
to fear [fiə] v վախենալ
feed [fi:d] v կերակրել
to feel [fi:l] v զգալ
feeling [fi:liŋ] n զգացմունք
fellow [felɔu] n երիտասարդ
fence [fens] n ցանկապատ, պարիսպ
festival [ˊfestəvəl] n 1. փառատոն, 2. կոնակատարություն
few [fju:] a քիչ
field [fi:ld] n դաշտ
fight [fait] n կռիվ
to fight [fait] v կռվել
fill [fil] v լցնել, լրացնել
to find [faind] v գտնել
to find out [faind aut] v պարզել, հայտնաբերել
fine [fain] a հիանալի, սքանչելի
finger [ˊfiŋgə] n մատ
to finish [finiʃ] v ավարտել, վերջացնել
fire [faiə] n կրակ
fish [fiʃ] n ձուկ
fishmonger [ˊfiʃmʌŋgə] n ձկնավաճառ
flag [flæg] n դրոշ
flat [flæt] n բնակարան
flat [flæt] adj հարթ, տափակ
flight [flait] n թռիչք
floor [flɔ:] n հատակ, հարկ
flour [fləuə] n ալյուր
flower [fləuə] n ծաղիկ
fly [flai] n ճանճ
to fly [flai] v թռչել
to focus [ˊfoukəs] v կենտրոնանալ (on)
to follow [fɔlou] v հետևել, հետևից գնալ
fond [fɔnd] a քնքուշ, սիրող
to be fond of v սիրել
food [fu:d] n կերակուր, սնունդ
fool [fu:l] a հիմար
to fool [fu:l] v հիմարացնել, խաբել
foolish [ˊfu:liʃ] a հիմար, խենթ
foot [fut] n ոտք
force [fɔ:s] n ուժ, զորություն, v սպիպել, հարկադրել
by force բռնությամբ, ուժով
foreign [ˊfɔrin] a օտար, օտարերկրյա
forest [ˊfɔrist] n անտառ
to forget [fəˊget] v մոռանալ
fork [fɔ:k] n պատառաքաղ
forward [ˊfɔ:wəd] adv առաջ, դեպի առաջ
fountain [ˊfauntin] n շատրվան
fox [fɔks] n աղվես
free [fri:] a ազատ, անկախ
to free [fri:] v ազատել, ազատություն տալ
frighten [fraitn] v վախեցնել
frightened [fraitnd] a վախեցած, ահաբեկված
frightening [fraitniŋ] a վախեցնող, սարսափազդու, ահարկու
frog [frɔg] n գորտ
front [frʌnt] n առջևի մաս, առջևի կողմ
in front of առջևում
fruit [fru:t] n միրգ
frying pan [ˊfraiŋpæn] թավա
full (of) [ful] a լի, լիքը
funny [ˊfʌni] a զվարճալի, ծիծաղելի
fur [fə:] n մորթի
furniture [ˊfə:nitʃə] n կահույք
future [fjutʃə] n ապագա, գալիք

Gg

garage [ˊgæra:ʒ] n ա
garden [ga:dn] n պա
gate [geit] n դարպա
to gather [ˊgæðə] v հ
general [ˊdʒenərəl] a ա
ազգային
geography [dʒiˊɔgrəfi
աշխարհագրությու
ghost [goust] n ուրվ
giant [ˊdʒaiənt] n հս
giraffe [dʒiˊra:f] n
girl [gə:l] n աղջիկ
glad [glæd] n ուրա
to be glad գոհ լին
glass [gla:s] n բաժ
glasses [gla:siz] n
globe [gloub] n գն
glove [glʌv] n ձեռ
glue [glu:] n սոսի
to glue [glu:] v սո
goat [gout] n այծ
gold [ˊgould] n ոս
golden [ˊgouldən]
ոսկե
good [gud] a լավ
good-natured [ˊg
բարեսիրտ, բա
goods [gudz] n ա
goose [gu:s] n սա
gorilla [gəˊri:lə]
government [ˊgʌ
կառավարությո
governor [ˊgʌvə
gown [gaun] n
grandfather [ˊgr
grandmother [ˊg
grape [greip] n
grass [ˊgrə:s] n

Gg

garage [ˊgæra:ʒ] n ավտոտնակ
garden [ga:dn] n պարտեզ
gate [geit] n դարպաս
to gather [ˊgæðə] v հավաքել
general [ˊdʒenərəl] a ընդհանուր, սովորական
geography [dʒiˊɔgrəfi] n աշխարհագրություն
ghost [goust] n ուրվական
giant [ˊdʒaiənt] n հսկա
giraffe [dʒiˊra:f] n ընձուղտ
girl [gə:l] n աղջիկ
glad [glæd] n ուրախ, գոհ
to be glad գոհ լինել, ուրախ լինել
glass [gla:s] n բաժակ, ապակի
glasses [gla:siz] n ակնոց
globe [gloub] n գլոբուս
glove [glʌv] n ձեռնոց
glue [glu:] n սոսինձ
to glue [glu:] v սոսնձել
goat [gout] n այծ
gold [ˊgould] n ոսկի
golden [ˊgouldən] a 1.ոսկեգույն, 2. ոսկե
good [gud] a լավ
good-natured [ˊgudˊneitʃəd] a բարեսիրտ, բարեհոգի
goods [gudz] n ապրանք
goose [gu:s] n սագ
gorilla [gəˊri:lə] n գորիլա (կապիկ)
government [ˊgʌvəmənt] n կառավարություն, ղեկավարություն
governor [ˊgʌvənə] n նահանգապետ
gown [gaun] n զգեստ (կանացի)
grandfather [ˊgrænfa:ðə] n պապ
grandmother [ˊgrænmʌðə] n տատ
grape [greip] n խաղող
grass [ˊgrə:s] n խոտ
gray [grei] a գորշ, մոխրագույն
great [greit] a մեծ
green [gri:n] a կանաչ
greengrocer [ˊgri:ngrousə] n մրգավաճառ
grey [grei] a գորշ, մոխրագույն
grocer [ˊgrousə] n նպարավաճառ
grocery [ˊgrousəri] n նպարեղենի խանութ
ground [graund] n գետին, հող
group [gru:p] n խումբ
a group of մի խումբ
to grow [grəu] v աճել, աճեցնել
grown-up [ˊgrounˊʌp] n a չափահաս, մեծահասակ
to guess [ges] v կռահել, գուշակել
guitar [giˊta:] n կիթառ
gun [gʌn] n հրացան, ատրճանակ
gymnastics [dʒimˊnæstiks] n մարմնամարզություն

Hh

hair [hɛə] n մազ
half [hd:f] n կես
hall [hɔ:l] n սրահ
ham [hæm] n խոզապուխտ
hammer [ˊhæmə] n մուրճ
hand [hænd] n ձեռք
handkerchief [ˊhæŋkətʃif] n թաշկինակ
handsome [ˊhænsəm] a գեղեցիկ, վայելչակազմ, բարետես
to hang [hæŋ] v կախել
to happen [ˊhæpən] v պատահել, տեղի ունենալ
happy [hæpi] a երջանիկ
hard [ha:d] a ծանր, դժվար
hardly [ha:dli] adv հազիվ, դժվարությամբ

hat [hæt] n գլխարկ
hate [heit] n ատելություն
to hate v ատել
hay [hei] n չոր խոտ, հարդ
head [hed] n գլուխ
to hear [hiə] v լսել
heat [hi:t] n ջերմություն, շոգ
helpful [ˊhelpful] օգտակար
hen [hen] n հավ
hero [ˊhiərou] n հերոս
to hide [haid] v թաքնվել, թաքցնել
high [hai] a բարձր
hill [hil] n բլուր
history [ˊhistəri] n պատմություն
hit [hit] v խփել, հարվածել
hobby [ˊhɔbi] n սիրած զբաղմունք
hold [ˊhould] n գրավում, գավթում, բռնում
to hold [hould] v բռնել
hole [houl] n անցք, ճեղք
holiday [ˊhɔlədi] n տոն, արձակուրդ
home [houm] n տուն
homework [ˊhɔumwə:k] n տնային աշխատանք
honest [ˊɔnist] a ազնիվ
to honour [ˊɔnə] v հարգել, պատիվ տալ
to hop [hɔp] v թռչկոտել
hope [houp] n հույս
to hope [houp] v հույս ունենալ
horn [hɔ:n] n փող
horrid [ˊhɔrid] a սոսկալի, ահավոր
horror [ˊhɔ:rə] n սոսկում, ահ, սարսափ
horse [hɔ:s] n ձի
horseshoe [ˊhɔ:sʃu:] n պայտ
hospital [ˊhɔspitəl] n հիվանդանոց
hot [hɔt] a տաք, շոգ
hotel [hou´tel] n հյուրանոց
hour [ˊauə] n ժամ
house [haus] n տուն
housewife [ˊhauswaif] n տնային տնտեսուհի
however [hau´evə] ինչքան էլ որ, որքան էլ որ
human [ˊhju:mən] մարդկային
human being [hju:məm bi:ŋ] n մարդկային էակ
hundred [ˊhʌndrəd] հարյուր
hungry [ˊhʌŋgri] a քաղցած
hunt [hʌnt] n որս, որսորդություն
to go hunting [hʌntiŋ] գնալ որսորդության
hunter [hʌntə] n որսորդ
to hurry [ˊhʌri] v շտապել
hurt [hə:t] v ցավեցնել, վիրավորել
husband [ˊhʌzbənd] n ամուսին
hut [hʌt] n խրճիթ

Ii Ii

ice-cream [ˊaiskri:m] n պաղպաղակ
idea [ai´diə] n միտք, գաղափար
ill [il] a հիվանդ
to be ill հիվանդ լինել
ill-natured [ˊil´neitʃəd] a չար, չարամիտ, կոպիտ
to imagine [i´mædʒin] v պատկերացնել, երևակայել
impolite [impəlait] a անքաղաքավարի, անկիրթ
in [in] prep մեջ
indeed [in´di:d] adv իսկապես
independent [indi´pendənt] a անկախ, ինքնուրույն
information [infə´meiʃn] n տեղեկություն, ինֆորմացիա
inside [ˊin´said] adv, prep. ներսը, ներսում
instead [Insted] adv փոխարեն
instead of փոխարեն
instrument [ˊinstrumənt] n գործիք, սարք
interested [ˊuntristid] a հետաքրքրված

interesting [intristiŋ] a հե
հետաքրքրական
to interview [ˊintəvju:] հ
հարցնել
into [intu:] prep մեջ, ներ
to invent [in´vent] v 1. հ
հորինել
to invite [in´vait] v հրա
iron [ˊaiən] n երկաթ, ա
to iron v արդուկել
irregular [i´regjulə] a ա
կանոնավոր
island [ailənd] n կղզի

Jj

jacket [ˊdʒækit] n ժա
jam [dʒæm] n մուրա
jam tart [ta:t] n մուրա
կարկանդակ
jar [dʒa:] n սափոր
jeans [dʒi:nz] n բամ
գործվածքի հագուս
jewels [ˊdʒu:əlz] n ա
job [dʒɔb] n աշխատ
to join [dʒoin] v մի
joke [dʒouk] n կատ
սրամտություն
joy [dʒɔi] n զվարճա
ուրախություն
judge [dʒʌdʒ] n դա
to judge v դատել
judo [ˊdʒu:dɔ] n ձյու
jug [dʒʌg] n կուժ, ա
juggler [ˊdʒʌglə] n ձ
jump [dʒʌmp] v ցա
just [dʒʌst] a արդա
just [dʒʌst] adv հեն

interesting [intristiŋ] a հետաքրքիր, հետաքրքրական
to interview [ˊintəvju:] հարցազրույց ունենալ
into [intu:] prep մեջ, ներս
to invent [inˊvent] v 1. հնարել, 2. հորինել
to invite [inˊvait] v հրավիրել
iron [ˊaiən] n երկաթ, արդուկ
to iron v արդուկել
irregular [iˊregjulə] a անկանոն, ոչ կանոնավոր
island [ailənd] n կղզի

Jj

jacket [ˊdʒækit] n ժակետ
jam [dʒæm] n մուրաբա, ջեմ
jam tart [ta:t] n մուրաբայով կարկանդակ
jar [dʒa:] n սափոր
jeans [dʒi:nz] n բամբակե գործվածքի հագուստ
jewels [ˊdʒu:əlz] n ակնեղեն
job [dʒob] n աշխատանք, զբաղմունք
to join [dʒoin] v միանալ
joke [dʒəuk] n կատակ, սրամտություն
joy [dʒɔi] n զվարճություն, ուրախություն
judge [dʒʌdʒ] n դատավոր
to judge v դատել
judo [ˊdʒu:dɔ] n ձյուդո
jug [dʒʌg] n կուժ, սափոր
juggler [ˊdʒʌglə] n ձեռնածու
jump [dʒʌmp] v ցատկել
just [dʒʌst] a արդարացի, արդար,
just [dʒʌst] adv հենց, ճիշտ, ուղղակի

Kk

kangaroo [kæŋgəˊru:] n կենգուրու
kettle [ketl] n թեյաման
key [ki:] n բանալի
to kick [kik] v ոտքով հարվածել
to kill [kil] v սպանել
king [kiŋ] n թագավոր
kingdom [ˊkiŋdəm] n թագավորություն
kitchen [ˊkitʃən] n խոհանոց
kitten [ˊkitən] n կատվի ձագ
knee [ni:] n ծունկ
knife [naif] n դանակ
to knit [] v գործել, հյուսել
knock [nɔk] n հարված
to knock [nɔk] v թակել
know [nou] v իմանալ, ճանաչել

Ll

lace [leis] n բարակ երիզ, ժանյակ
lad [læd] n երիտասարդ, պոլա
ladder [ˊlædə] n սանդուղք
lady [leidy] n տիկին, տիրուհի
lake [leik] n լիճ
lamp [læmp] n լամպ
land [lænd] n երկիր, ցամաք
landlord [lændlɔ:d] n տանտեր
language [læŋgwidʒ] n լեզու
lantern [ˊlæntən] n լապտեր
large [la:dʒ] a մեծ, ընդարձակ
last [la:st] a վերջին
at last վերջապես
late [leit] a ուշ
to laugh [la:f] v ծիծաղել

lazy [ˊleizi] a ծույլ, ալարկոտ
to lead [li:d] v առաջնորդել
leader [li:də] n առաջնորդ
leaf [li:f] n տերև
to learn [lə:n] v սովորել
to leave [li:v] v թողնել, հեռանալ, մեկնել
left [left] a ձախ
leg [leg] n ոտք
legend [ledʒənd] n լեգենդ, ավանդազրույց
lemonade [leməneid] n լիմոնադ
to lend [lend] v պարտք տալ
leopard [ˊlepəd] n ընձառյուծ
to let [let] v թույլատրել
letter [ˊletə] n , տառ, նամակ
librarian [laibrɛəriən] n գրադարանավար
library [laibrəri] n գրադարան
lid [lid] n կափարիչ
lie [lai] n սուտ
to tell a lie v սուտ ասել, սրել
to lie [lai] v սրել
to lie [lai] v պառկել
life [laif] n կյանք
to lift up [lift] v բարձրացնել
light [lait] n լույս
like [laik] prep նման
to like v սիրել
lion [laiən] n առյուծ
lip [lip] n շրթունք
list [list] n ցուցակ
to listen [lisn] v լսել
to litter [litə] v կեղտոտել
to live [liv] v ապրել
living [liviŋ] n կյանք, ապրելակերպ, կենցաղ, ապրուստ
for a living ապրուստի համար
living-room [liviŋrum] n հյուրասենյակ
log [lɔg] n գերան, կոճղ
long [lɔŋ] a երկար
to look [luk] (at) v նայել
to look after [luk a:ftə] v հոգ տանել
to look for [luk fɔ:] v փնտրել
to look out v զգուշանալ
lorry [ˊlɔri] n բեռնատար մեքենա
to lose [lu:z] v կորցնել
lots of [lɔts əv] մի քանի, ահագին քանակության
loud [laud] a բարձրաձայն
loudly [laudli] adv բարձրաձայն
louse [laus] n ոջիլ
pl. lice [lais] ոջիլներ
low [lou] a ցածր
luck [] n բախտ, հաջողություն
luggage [ˊlʌgidʒ] n ուղեբեռ
lunch [lʌntʃ] n կեսօրյա նախաճաշ

Mm

machine [məˊʃi:n] n մեքենա, սարք
magazine [ˌmægəˊzi:n] n ամսագիր
magic [mædʒik] n կախարդություն, a հմայիչ, դյութիչ, կախարդական
magic [mædʒik] a հմայիչ, դյութիչ, կախարդական
magician [mæˊdʒiʃən] n կախարդ
maize [meiz] n եգիպտացորեն
to make [meik] v պատրաստել
man [mæn] n տղամարդ, մարդ
to manufacture [ˌmænjuˊfæktʃə] v արտադրել, մշակել, ստեղծել
many [ˊmeni] a շատ
map [mæp] n քարտեզ
marble [ma:bl] n մարմար
mark [ma:k] n 1. նշան 2. թվանշան, գնահատական
market [ˊma:kit] n շուկա
to marry [mæri] v ամուսնանալ
to be married [mærid] ամուսնացած լինել
mask [ma:sk] n դիմակ
match [mætʃ] n 1. լուցկի, 2. մրցում, խաղ

maths [mæθs] n մաթեմատիկա
may [mei] կարողանալ, թույլտվություն ունենալ
meal [mi:l] n ուտելիք, կերակուր, կերակրաժամ
to mean [mi:n] v 1. ենթադրել, նկատի ունենալ, 2. նշանակել, իմաստ ունենալ
meaning [´mi:niŋ] n իմաստ, նշանակություն
means of [mi:nz] n միջոց
by means of միջոցով
meantime [´mi:n´taim] adv միևնույն ժամանակ
medicine [´medsin] n դեղ
to meet [mi:t] v հանդիպել
mercy [´mə:si] n գթություն, կարեկցություն
to beg for mercy գթություն հայցել, խնդրել
merry [´meri] a ուրախ, զվարթ
metal [metəl] n մետաղ
midnight [´midnait] n կեսգիշեր
mile [mail] n մղոն
milk [milk] n կաթ
mine [main] n հանք
mirror [mirə] n հայելի
to miss [mis] v 1. բաց թողնել, 2. կարոտել
missing [misiŋ] a թերի, պակաս, բացակա, կորած
mistake [misteik] n սխալ, վրիպակ
to make a mistake v սխալվել
mitten [mitn] n թաթման
to mix [miks] v շփոթել, խառնել
model [mɔdl] n օրինակ, նմուշ, կաղապար
monastery [mɔnəstri] n վանք, մենաստան
money [´mʌni] n դրամ, փող
monkey [mʌŋki] n կապիկ
monster [´mɔnstə] n հրեշ
mood [mu:d] n տրամադրություն
moon [mu:n] n լուսին
moreover [mɔ:´rouvə] n բացի այդ, դեռ ավելին
mother [´mʌðə] n մայրիկ
motor [´moutə] n շարժիչ
mountain [´mauntin] n սար, լեռ
mouse [maus] n մուկ
pl. mice [mais] մկներ
mouth [mauθ] n բերան
to move [muv] v շարժվել
mud [mʌd] n ցեխ
mushroom [´mʌʃru:m] n սունկ

Nn

nail [neil] n 1. մեխ, 2. եղունգ
nature [neitʃə] n բնություն
near [niə] a մոտ
nearly [niəli] adv 1. գրեթե, համարյա, 2. մոտավորապես
neck [nek] n պարանոց
necklace [´neklis] n մանյակ
to need [ni:d] v կարիք ունենալ
in need կարիքի մեջ
needle [ni:dl] n ասեղ
negative [´negətiv] a ժխտական, բացասական
neighbour [´neibə] n հարևան
nephew [´nevju:] n եղբոր կամ քրոջ որդի
net [net] n ցանց, ուռկան
never [´nevə] adv երբեք
new [nju:] a նոր
newspaper [´njuspeipə] n թերթ, լրագիր
nice [nais] a գեղեցիկ
niece [ni:s] n եղբոր կամ քրոջ դուստր
night [nait] n գիշեր
nobody [´nəubədi] pron ոչ ոք
noise [nɔiz] n աղմուկ
to make a noise v աղմկել

noisy [ˊnoizi] a աղմկոտ
nose [nouz] n քիթ
notebook [ˊnoutbuk] n ծոցատետր
nothing [ˊnʌθiŋ] ոչինչ
number [ˊnʌmbə] n թիվ, համար
nurse [nə:s] n դայակ, բուժքույր
nut [nʌt] n ընկույզ

Oo

oatcakes [ˊoutkeik] n վարսակի բլիթ
ocean [ouʃn] n օվկիանոս
to offer [ˊɔfə] v առաջարկել
often [ɔ:fn] adv հաճախ
oil [ɔil] n ձեթ, յուղ, նավթ
old [ould] a հին
once [wʌns] n մի անգամ
onion [ˊʌnjən] n սոխ
only [ˊounli] a միակ, եզակի
to open [oupən] v բացել
orange [ˊɔrindʒ] a նարնջագույն
orange [ˊɔrindʒ] n նարինջ
orchard [ˊɔ:tʃəd] n պտղատու այգի
order [ˊɔ:də] n 1) հրաման, 2) պատվեր
to order [ˊɔ:də] v 1) հրամայել, 2) պատվիրել
ordinary [ˊɔ:dnri] a սովորական, հասարակ
otter [ˊɔtə] ջրասամույր
out [aut] adv դուրս
over [ˊouvə] adv վերևում
to oversleep [ouvəˊsli:p] v քնով անցնել, չափից ավել քնել
owe [ou] v մեկին պարտք լինել
owl [aul] n բու
own [oun] a անձնական, սեփական
to own [oun] v ունենալ

Pp

to paddle [pædl] v թիավարել
to paint [peint] v ներկել, նկարել
painter [ˊpeintə] n նկարիչ
pair [pɛə] n զույգ
a pair of մի զույգ
in pairs զույգերով
palace [pælis] n պալատ
pansy [ˊpænzi] n եռագույն մանուշակ
pants [pænts] n վարտիք
paper [peipə] n թուղթ
parade [pəˊreid] n շքերթ
parcel [pa:sl] n ծանրոց
parent [ˊpɛərənt] n 1. ծնող, 2. pl. ծնողներ
park [pa:k] n զբոսայգի
parrot [pærət] n թութակ
part [pa:t] n մաս, բաժին
to part [pa:t] v բաժան(վ)ել, անջատ(վ)ել
to pass [pa:s] v անցնել, գնալ, շարժվել
passenger [ˊpæsindʒə] n ուղևոր
path [pa:θ] n արահետ
paw [pɔ:] n թաթ
to pay [pei] v վճարել
to pay a bill վճարել հաշիվը
peach [pi:tʃ] n դեղձ
peacock [ˊpi:kɔk] n սիրամարգ
pearl [pə:l] n մարգարիտ
peck [pek] n մեծ քանակություն
a peck of բազմաթիվ
pen [pen] n գրիչ
pencil [pensl] n մատիտ
peninsula [piˊninsjulə] n թերակղզի
people [ˊpi:pl] n ժողովուրդ, մարդիկ
pepper [pepə] n պղպեղ
perform [pəˊfɔ:m] v ներկայացնել
perhaps [pəˊhæps] adv հավանաբար

Pp

pet [pet] n սիրելի (մարդ կամ կենդանի)
photograph [ˊfoutəgra:f] n լուսանկար
piano [pjænou] n դաշնամուր
to pick [pik] v հավաքել, քաղել
to pick up [pik ʌp] v բարձրացնել (գետնից, հատակից)
picture [piktʃə:] n նկար
pie [pai] n կարկանդակ
pig [pig] n խոզ
pillow [ˊpilou] n բարձ
pilot [ˊpailət] n օդաչու
pink [piŋk] a վարդագույն
pipe [paip] n ծխամորճ, շվի, խողովակ
plain [plein] a պարզ, ակնհայտ
plan [plæn] n 1. պլան, 2. ծրագիր
plane [plein] n ինքնաթիռ
to plant [pla:nt] v տնկել (բույսեր)
plaster [ˊpla:stə] n սվաղ, ծեփ
plate [pleit] n ափսե
to play [plei] v խաղալ
playground [ˊpleigraund] n խաղահրապարակ
to please [pli:z] v գոհացնել
pleased [pli:zd] a գոհ
pleasure [ˊpleʒə] n հաճույք, բավականություն
plenty [ˊplenti] n լիառատություն
plenty of շատ
plum [plʌm] n սալոր
pocket [pɔkit] n գրպան
poem [ˊpəuim] n բանաստեղծություն
poet [ˊpouit] n բանաստեղծ, պոետ
point [pɔint] n կետ
to point [pɔint] v նշել, մատնանշել
policeman [pəˊli:smən] n ոստիկան
to polish [ˊpɔliʃ] v փայլեցնել
polite [pəˊlait] a քաղաքավարի
pond [pɔnd] n լճակ, ավազան
pony [ˊpəuni] n պոնի (կարճահասակ ցեղի ձի)
pool [pu:l] n ջրավազան
poor [puə] a աղքատ, չքավոր
poor [puə] a աղքատ
popcorn [ˊpɔpkɔ:n] n եգիպտացորենի բոված հատիկներ (ադիբուդի)
popular [ˊpɔpjulə] a հանրաճանաչ, ծանոթ
portrait [ˊpɔ:trit] n նկար, դիմանկար
position [pəˊziʃn] n 1. տեղ, 2. դիրք, 3. վիճակ, դրություն
positive [ˊpɔzətiv] a դրական
to post [poust] v ուղարկել (նամակ)
postman [poustmən] n փոստատար
potato [pəˊteitou] n կարտոֆիլ
to pour [pɔ:] v լցնել
practice [ˊpræktis] n պրակտիկա, ունակություն
to practise [ˊpræktis] v պրակտիկա ձեռք բերել, վարժվել
to prefer [priˊfə:] v 1. գերադասել, նախընտրել
present [ˊprezənt] n 1. նվեր, 2. ներկա
primary [ˊpraiməri] a հիմնական
prince [prins] n արքայազն
princess[ˊprinsiz] n արքայադուստր
prison [prizn] n բանտ
prize [praiz] n մրցանակ
to win the prize մրցանակ, պարգև շահել
problem [ˊprobləm] n խնդիր, հարց
to produce [prəˊdju:s] v արտադրել, պատրաստել
programme [ˊprəugræm] n ծրագիր, պլան
to promise [ˊprɔmis] v խոստանալ
proud [praud] a հպարտ
to prove [pru:v] v ապացուցել
pudding [pudiŋ] n քաղցր ճաշատեսակ
to pull [pul] v ձգել, քաշել
pullover [ˊpulˊouvə] n պուլովեր, սվիտեր
pumpkin [ˊpʌmpkin] n դդում
to punish [pʌniʃ] v պատժել
puppy [ˊpʌpi] n շան ձագ
purple [pə:pl] n 1. ծիրանագույն, 2. մուգ կարմիր գույն

purse [pə:s] n քսակ, դրամապանակ
to push [puʃ] v հրել

Qq

quarter [kwɔ:tə] n քառորդ
queen [kwi:n] n թագուհի
question [kwestʃn] n հարց
quiet [kwaiət] a հանգիստ, լուռ
quiz [kwiz] n սպուգարք

Rr

rabbit [ˊræbit] n ճագար
race [reis] n մրցավազք, մրցարշավ
radio [ˊreidiou] n ռադիո
railway [ˊreilwei] n երկաթուղի
rain [rein] n անձրև
to rain [rein] v անձրևել
rainbow [ˊreinbou] n ծիածան
raincoat [ˊreinkout] n անձրևանոց
to raise [reiz] բարձրացնել
rat [ræt] n առնետ
to reach [ri:tʃ] v հասնել
reaction [ri:ækʃn] n ռեակցիա, փոխազդեցություն
to read [ri:d] v կարդալ
reading [ri:diŋ] n ընթերցանություն
ready [redi] a պատրաստ
to be ready պատրաստ լինել
real [riəl] a իսկական, իրական
to realise [ˊriəlaiz] v հասկանալ, ըմբռնել, գիտակցել
really [riəli] adv իսկապես
reason [ri:zn] n պատճառ, փաստարկ, բացատրություն
to receive [riˊsi:v] v 1. ստանալ, 2. ընդունել
to recognise [ˊrekəgnaiz] v ճանաչել, իմանալ
record-player [ˊrekɔ:d ple(i)ə] n ձայնագրիչ
red [red] a կարմիր
refrigerator [reˊfridʒəreitə] n սառնարան
to relax [riˊlæks] v հանգստանալ
reply [riplai] n պատասխան
to reply v պատասխանել
reporter [riˊpɔ:tə] n լրագրող, թղթակից
restaurant [ˊrestərɔ:ŋ] n ռեստորան
return [riˊtə:n] n վերադարձ
to return [riˊtə:n] v վերադառնալ
to revise [riˊvaiz] v վերանայել
revision [riˊviʒn] n վերանայում
ribbon [ˊribən] n ժապավեն
rice [rais] n բրինձ
rich [ritʃ] a հարուստ
ride [raid] n զբոսանք, ճանապարհորդություն
to ride [raid] v հեծնել
riding [raidiŋ] n ձիավարություն
right [rait] a 1. աջ, 2. ճիշտ, 3. ճշմարիտ
ring [riŋ] n մատանի
to ring [riŋ] v զանգահարել
ripe [raip] a հասած
to rise [raiz] v բարձրանալ
river [ˊrivə] n գետ
road [ˊroud] n ճանապարհ
to rob [rɔb] v կողոպտել, թալանել
robber [rɔbə] n կողոպտիչ
robot [ˊroubɔt] n ռոբոտ, մարդ-մեքենա
rocket [ˊrɔkit] n հրթիռ
to roll [rɔul] v փաթաթել, գլորել
roof [ru:f] n տանիք
root [ru:t] n արմատ

rope [roup] n պարան
round [raund] a կլոր
round [raund] prep. round
to rub [rʌb] v շփել
rubber [ˊrʌbə] n ռետին
ruby [ˊrubi] n սուտակ
rule [ru:l] n կանոն
ruler [ru:lə] n քանոն
to run [rʌn] v վազել
running [rʌniŋ] n վազք

Ss

sack [sæk] n տոպրակ, պարկ
sad [sæd] a տխուր
safe [seif] a ապահով
sailor [ˊseilə] n նավաստի
salad [ˊsæləd] n սալաթ
sale [seil] n վաճառք
salesman [ˊseilzmən] n վաճառող
salespeople [ˊseilzpi:pl] n վաճառողներ
salt [sɔ:lt] n աղ
same [seim] a նույն, միևնույն
sandal [sændl] n սանդալ (ոտնաման)
sandwich [ˊsænwidʒ] n սենդվիչ, բուտերբրոդ
sauce [sɔ:s] n սոուս
saucepan [ˊsɔ:spən] n կաթսա
saucer [ˊsɔ:sə] n պնակ
sausage [ˊsɔ:sidʒ] n երշիկ, նրբերշիկ
to save [seiv] v 1. փրկել, 2. խնայել
saw [sɔ:] n սղոց
to say [sei] v ասել
scale [skeil] n կշեռք
to scare [skɛə] v վախեցնել, սարսափեցնել
scared [skɛəd] a վախեցած
scarf [ska:f] n շարֆ
school [sku:l] n դպրոց
science [saiəns] n գիտություն
scissors [ˊsi:zəz] n մկրատ
to scream [skri:m] v ճչալ, գոռալ
screw [skru:] n պտուտակ
sea [si:] n ծով
to search [ˊsə:tʃ] v փնտրել
seaside [si:said] n ծովափ, ծովեզր
season [ˊsi:zən] n տարվա եղանակ
second [ˊsekənd] n վայրկյան
second num երկրորդ
secret [ˊsi:kri:t] n գաղտնիք
to see [si:] v տեսնել
seed [si:d] n սերմ
to seem [si:m] v թվալ
to seize [ˊsi:z] v բռնել, ճանկել
to sell [sel] v վաճառել
to send [send] v ուղարկել
sentence [ˊsentəns] n նախադասություն
serious [ˊsiəriəs] a լուրջ, ծանրակշիռ
servant [ˊsə:vənt] n ծառա
to serve [sə:v] v 1. ծառայել, 2. մատուցել, սպասարկել
to set off [set] v ճանապարհորդության մեկնել
seven [sevn] num յոթ
seventeen [sevnˊti:n] num տասնյոթ
seventy [ˊsevnti] num յոթանասուն
several [ˊsevərl] pron մի քանի
to sew [sou] v կարել
shame [ˊʃeim] n ամոթ, ամոթի զգացում
shape [ʃeip] n ձև
to share [ʃɛə] v կիսել
sharp [ʃa:p] a սուր
sheep [ʃi:p] n ոչխար
sheet [ʃi:t] n սավան
shield [ʃi:ld] n վահան
to shine [ʃain] v փայլել, շողալ
shining [ˊʃainiŋ] a փայլուն, շողշողուն, պայծառ
ship [ʃip] n նավ

rope [roup] n պարան
round [raund] a կլոր
round [raund] prep. round
to rub [rʌb] v շփել
rubber [ˊrʌbə] n ռետին
ruby [ˊrubi] n սուտակ
rule [ru:l] n կանոն
ruler [ru:lə] n քանոն
to run [rʌn] v վազել
running [rʌniŋ] n վազք

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to seem [si:m] v թվալ
to seize [ˊsi:z] v բռնել, ճանկել
to sell [sel] v վաճառել
to send [send] v ուղարկել
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shield [ʃi:ld] n վահան
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shining [ˊʃainiŋ] a փայլուն, շողշողուն, պայծառ
ship [ʃip] n նավ

shirt [ʃə:t] n վերնաշապիկ
to shiver [ˊʃivə] v դողալ
shoe [ʃu:] n կոշիկ
to shoot [ʃu:t] v կրակել, արձակել (հրացանով և այլն)
shooting [ˊʃu:tiŋ] n հրաձգություն
shop [ʃɔp] n խանութ
shop-assistant [ʃɔpəsistənt] n գործակատար
shopkeeper [ˊʃɔpki:pə] n խանութպան
shopping [ʃɔpiŋ] n
to do shopping գնումներ անել
to go shopping գնալ գնումներ անելու
short [ʃɔ:t] a կարճ
shorts [ʃɔ:ts] n կարճ անդրավարտիք
shoulder [ʃouldə] n ուս
to shout [ʃaut] v գոռալ, բղավել (at), բարձրաձայն ասել (to)
shower [ˊʃauə] n ցնցուղ
to shut [ʃʌt] v փակել
sick [sik] a հիվանդ
side [said] n կողմ
sight [sait] n 1. տեսողություն, 2. տեսադաշտ
sign [sain] n նշան
silence [ˊsailəns] n լռություն, խաղաղություն
silly [ˊsili] a հիմար
silver [ˊsilvə] n արծաթ
sincere [sinˊsiə] a անկեղծ
sincerely [sinˊsiəli] adv անկեղծորեն
to sing [siŋ] v երգել
singer [ˊsiŋə] n երգիչ, երգչուհի
sister [ˊsistə] n քույր
to sit [sit] v նստել
situated [ˊsitjueitid] a տեղավորված, տեղադրված
size [saiz] n չափ, մեծություն
to skate [skeit] v չմուշկով սահել
to ski [ˊski] v դահուկով սահել
to skip [skip] v ցատկոտել
skirt [skə:t] n կիսաշրջազգեստ
to sleep [sli:p] v քնել
to slide [slaid] v սահել
slip [slip] n սահում
to slip [slip] v սահել
slipper [ˊslipə] n հողաթափ
slow [slou] a դանդաղ
small [smɔ:l] a փոքր
smart [sma:t] a խելացի
smell [smel] n հոտ
smile [smail] n ժպիտ
smoke [smouk] n ծուխ
to smoke [smouk] v ծխել
snail [sneil] n խխունջ
snake [sneik] n օձ
to snap [snæp] v շրխկացնել
snow [snou] n ձյուն
so [sou] adv 1. այսպես, այդպես, 2. այնքան՝ այնպես
soap [soup] n օճառ
sock [sɔk] n կիսագուլպա
soft [sɔft] a փափուկ
soldier [ˊsouldʒə] n զինվոր
son [sʌn] n որդի
soon [su:n] adv շուտով
sorry [sɔri] a ցավով, ափսոսանքով լի
sound [saund] n հնչյուն
to sound [saund] v հնչել
soup [su:p] n ապուր
spaghetti [spəˊgeti] n սպագետի (մակարոն)
to speak [spi:k] v խոսել, ասել, զրուցել
special [ˊspeʃəl] a հատուկ, առանձնահատուկ
to spend [spend] v 1. անցկացնել 2. ծախսել
spice [spais] n համեմունք
spoon [spu:n] n գդալ
sport [spɔ:t] n սպորտ
spring [spriŋ] n գարուն
square [skwɛə] a քառակուսի
square [skwɛə] m հրապարակ
squirrel [ˊskwirəl] n սկյուռ
stairs [stɛəz] n աստիճաններ

stamp [stæmp] n նամականիշ
to stand [stænd] v կանգնել
star [sta:] n աստղ
to start [start] v սկսել
statement [ˊsteitmənt] n հաղորդ
հայտարարություն
station [ˊsteiʃən] n կայարան
to stay [stei] (at home) v մնալ
stay up late ուշ պառկել քնելո
to steal [sti:l] v գողանալ
step [ˊstep] n քայլ
to step on կոխ տալ, ոտքը մ
վրա դնել
to make a steps քայլեր անել
stick [stik] n փայտիկ
still [stil] adv դեռ, մինչև այ
այնուամենայնիվ, սակայն
stocking [ˊstɔkiŋ] n գուլպա
stone [stoun] n քար
store [stɔ:] n խանութ
story [ˊstɔri] n պատմվածք
պատմություն
stove [stouv] n վառարան
strange [ˊstreindʒ] a տարո
stranger [ˊstreindʒə] n անծ
օտարական
stream [stri:m] n հոսանք
street [stri:t] n փողոց
to study [ˊstʌdi] v 1. ուսու
գնել, 2. սովորել
stupid [ˊstju:pid] a բթամի
sudden [ˊsʌdn] a հանկար
suddenly [ˊsʌdnli] adv հա
հանկարծակի
sugar [ˊʃugə] n շաքար
suitcase [ˊsju:tkeis] n ճա
summer [ˊsʌmə] n ամառ
sums [sʌmz] n թվաբան
գործողություն
sun [sʌn] n արև
sunny [ˊsʌni] a արևոտ,
sunrise [ˊsʌnraiz] n արև
supper [ˊsʌpə] n ընթրիք

stamp [stæmp] n նամականիշ
to stand [stænd] v կանգնել
star [sta:] n աստղ
to start [start] v սկսել
statement [ˊsteitmənt] n հաղորդում, հայտարարություն
station [ˊsteiʃən] n կայարան
to stay [stei] (at home) v մնալ տանը
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to step on կոխ տալ, ոտքը մի բանի վրա դնել
to make a steps քայլեր անել
stick [stik] n փայտիկ
still [stil] adv դեռ, մինչև այժմ, 2. այնուամենայնիվ, սակայն
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stranger [ˊstreindʒə] n անծանոթ, օտարական
stream [stri:m] n հոսանք
street [stri:t] n փողոց
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stupid [ˊstju:pid] a բթամիտ, հիմար
sudden [ˊsʌdn] a հանկարծակի
suddenly [ˊsʌdnli] adv հանկարծ, հանկարծակի
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sums [sʌmz] n թվաբանական գործողություն
sun [sʌn] n արև
sunny [ˊsʌni] a արևոտ, պայծառ
sunrise [ˊsʌnraiz] n արևածագ
supper [ˊsʌpə] n ընթրիք
supply [sə ˊplai] n 1. պաշար, 2. pl. մթերք
sure [ʃuə] a համոզված
to be sure համոզված լինել
surprise [sə ˊpraiz] n զարմանք, անակնկալ
to be surprise [sə ˊpraiz] v զարմացնել
in surprise զարմանքով
sweater [ˊswetə] n սվիտեր
sweet [swi:t] a քաղցր
sweets [swi:ts] n քաղցրավենիք, քաղցրեղեն
swimming [ˊswimiŋ] n լող
swimming-pool [ˊswimiŋ ˊpu:l] n լողավազան
to switch on [switʃɔn] v միացնել
sword [sɔ:d] n թուր

Tt

table [teibl] n սեղան
tadpole [ˊtædpoul] n շերեփուկ
tail [teil] n պոչ
take [teik] off v 1. հանել 2. թռչել, օդ բարձրանալ
to take [teik] v վերցնել
to take part in [teik pa:t] v մասնակցել
tale [teil] n պատմվածք, պատմություն, հեքիաթ
to talk [tɔ:k] v զրուցել
tall [tɔ:l] a բարձրահասակ
tap [tæp] n թեթև թխկոց
tape-recorder [ˊteiprikɔ:də] n մագնիտոֆոն
task [ta:sk] n առաջադրանք, հանձնարարություն
taste [teist] n համ

tasty [teisti] a համեղ, համով
tea [ti:] n թեյ
to teach [ti:tʃ] v սովորեցնել, դասավանդել
teacher [ˊti:tʃə] n ուսուցիչ
teapot [ˊti:pɔt] n թեյաման
teaspoon [ˊti:spu:n] n թեյի գդալ
technical [ˊteknikəl] a տեխնիկական
teenager [ˊti:neidʒə] n պատանի, դեռահաս
telephone [ˊtelifoun] n հեռախոս
ten [ten] num տասը
tennis [ˊtenis] n թենիս
terrible [ˊterəbl] a սարսափելի, սոսկալի
test [test] n ստուգում, փորձարկում
to test [test] v ստուգել
thief [θi:f] n գող
thin [θin] a բարակ, նիհար
thing [θiŋ] n իր, առարկա
to think [θiŋk] v մտածել
thirsty [ˊθə:sti] a ծարավ
thirteen [ˊθə:ti:n] num տասներեք
thirty [ˊθə:ti] num երեսուն
though [ðou] conj չնայած
three [θri:] num երեք
through [θru:] prep միջով, միջոցով
to throw [θrou] v նետել, շպրտել
thumb [θʌm] n բթամատ
ticket [ˊti:kit] n տոմս
tie [tai] n փողկապ
to tie [tai] v կապել
tiger [taigə] n վագր
till [til] prep մինչև
time [taim] a ժամանակ
tiny [ˊtaini] a շատ փոքր, պստիկ
tired [ˊtaiəd] a հոգնած
to remember [riˊmembə] v հիշել, մտաբերել
toast [toust] n կենաց
today [təˊdei] adv այսօր
toe [tou] n ոտքի մատ
together [təˊgeðə] adv միասին, միատեղ
toilet [ˊtɔilit] n զուգարան
tomato [təˊma:tou] n պոմիդոր, լոլիկ
tomorrow [təˊmɔrou] n վաղը
tongue [tʌŋ] n լեզու
too [tu:] adv 1. չափազանց, 2. նույնպես
tooth [tu:θ] n ատամ
toothbrush [ˊtu:θbrʌʃ] n ատամի խոզանակ
toothpaste [ˊtu:θpeist] n ատամի մածուկ
top [tɔp] n գագաթ
to touch [tʌtʃ] v շոշափել, դիպչել
ձեռք տալ, հպվել
tournament [ˊtuənəmənt] n մրցախաղ
towards [tɔ:dz, təˊwɔ:dz] prep դեպի, ուղղությամբ, 2. հանդեպ, նկատմամբ
towel [ˊtauəl] n սրբիչ
town [taun] n քաղաք
toy [tɔi] n խաղալիք
toyshop [ˊtɔiʃɔp] n խաղալիքի խանութ
trade [ˊtreid] n առևտուր
traffic [ˊtræfik] n երթևեկությունն
train [trein] n գնացք
to train [trein] v մարզել, վարժեցնել
trained [treind] a մարզված
trainer [ˊtreinə] m մարզիչ, վարժեցնող
transportation [ˌtrænspɔˊ:teiʃn] n փոխադրում, տեղափոխում, փոխադրամիջոց
travel [trævl] n ճանապարհորդություն,
to travel [trævl] v ճանապարհորդել
travelling [trævliŋ] n ճանապարհորդություն
tray [trei] n սկուտեղ
tree [tri:] n ծառ
trick [trik] n խորամանկություն, խորամանկ արարք
to play a trick գլխին խաղ խաղալ, խաբել
trip [trip] n կարճատև ճանապարհորդություն

trouble [ˊtrʌbl] n անհանգստություն
trousers [ˊtrauzəz] n անդրավարտիք
true [tru:] a ճիշտ, ճշմարիտ
truth [truθ] n ճշմարտություն
to try [trai] v փորձել
to try [trai] v փորձել
turkey [ˊtə:ki] n հնդկահավ
to turn round [tə:n] v շրջվել
to turn [tə:n] v շրջել
twelve [twelv] num տասներկու
twenty [ˊtwenti] num քսան
twins [twinz] n երկվորյակներ
two [tu:] num երկու

Uu Uu

ugly [ˊʌgli] a գարշելի, տգեղ
umbrella [ʌmˊbrelə] n հովանոց
uncle [ˊʌnkl] n քեռի, հորեղբայր
under [ʌndə] prep տակ
underground [ˊʌndəgraund] n մետրո
to understand [ʌndəˊstænd] v հասկանալ
uniform [ˊju:nifɔ:m] n համազգեստ
unit [ˊju:nit] n միավոր
unknown [ˊʌnˊnoun] անհայտ, ոչ հայտնի, անծանոթ
unusual [ʌnˊju:ʒuəl] անսովոր, արտասովոր
upper [ˊʌpə] վերին, վերևի
upset [ˊʌpˊset] a անհանգստացած, հուզված
upstairs [ˊʌpstɛəz] n վերին հարկում
to use [ju:z] v օգտագործել, կիրառել
useful [ˊju:sf(u)l] a օգտակար, պիտանի
useful [ˊju:sful] օգտակար, պիտանի
usual [ju:ʒuəl] a սովորական
usually [ˊjuʒuəli] adv սովորաբար

Vv Vv

vacation [vəˊkeiʃn] n արձակուրդ
valley [ˊvæli] n հովիտ
van [væn] n վագոն, ֆուրգոն
vase [va:z, veiz] n ծաղկաման
vegetable [ˊvedʒitəbl] n բանջարեղեն
very [ˊveri] adv շատ, սաստիկ
village [ˊvilidʒ] n գյուղ
visit [vizit] n այցելություն
to visit [vizit] v այցելել
voice [vɔis] n ձայն
volleyball [ˊvɔlibɔ:l] n վոլեյբոլ

Ww Ww

to wait [weit] v սպասել
waiter [weitə] n մատուցող
to wake [weik] up v արթնանալ, զարթնել
to walk [wɔ:k] v քայլել
wall [wɔ:l] n պատ
to want [wɔnt] v ցանկանալ, ուզենալ
wardrobe [ˊwɔ:droub] n զգեստապահարան
warm [wɔ:m] a տաք
to wash [wɔʃ] v լվանալ
watch [wɔtʃ] n ձեռքի ժամացույց
to watch [wɔtʃ] v դիտել
to water [wɔ:tə] v ջրել
water [wɔtə] n ջուր
waterfall [ˊwɔ:təful] n ջրվեժ
way [wei] n ճանապարհ, ուղի
to wear [wɛə] v հագնել, կրել

weather [weðə] n եղանակ
week [wi:k] n շաբաթ
to weigh [wei] v կշռել
well [wel] adv լավ
well [wel] n ջրհոր
wet [wet] a խոնավ
whenever [wenevə] adv ամեն անգամ, երբ; հենց որ
where [wɛə] pron 1. ուր, 2. որտեղ
which [witʃ] pron որ
whistle [wisl] n սուլոց
to whistle [wisl] v սուլել
white [wait] a սպիտակ
whole [houl] n ամբողջ, լրիվ
whom [hu:m] pron ում (օբյեկտային հոլով)
whose [hu:z] pron ում, որի, որոնց
why [wai] pron ինչու, ինչի համար
wife [waif] n կին (ամուսին)
willing [wiliŋ] a (սիրով) պատրաստ (մի բան անելու), հոժարակամ
to win [win] v հաղթել
wind [wind] n քամի
window [windou] n պատուհան
windy [windi] a քամոտ
wine [wain] n գինի
wing [wiŋ] n թև
winner [ˊwinə] n հաղթանակող, հաղթող, շահող
winter [ˊwintə] n ձմեռ
wise [waiz] a 1. իմաստուն, 2. խոհեմ
wish [wiʃ] n ցանկություն
to wish [wiʃ] v ցանկանալ
without [wiðaut] prep առանց
wolf [wulf] n գայլ
woman [wumən] n կին
wonder [ˊwʌndə] n զարմանք
to wonder [wʌndə] v զարմանալ
wonderful [ˊwʌndəful] a հիանալի, հրաշալի
wood [wud] n 1. անտառ, 2. փայտ
wool [wu:l] n բուրդ
work [wə:k] n աշխատանք
to work [wə:k] v աշխատել
worker [wə:kə] n բանվոր
world [wə:ld] n աշխարհ
worried [ˊwʌrid] a անհանգստացած
to worry [ˊwʌri] v անհանգստացնել
to write [rait] v գրել
wrong [rɔŋ] a սխալ

Yy

year [jə:] n տարի
yellow [ˊjelou] a դեղին
yesterday [ˊjestədi] adv երեկ
yoghurt [ˊjougə:t] m մածուն
young [jʌŋ] a երիտասարդ

Zz

zebra [ˊzi:brə] n զեբր
zoo [zu:] n կենդանաբանական այգի

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ՔԱՋԲԵՐՈՒՆԻ ՀԱՍՄԻԿ

Անգլերեն 6
Հանրակրթական դպրոցի 6-րդ դասարանի դասագիրք

Դիզայնը և գունաբաժանումը՝ «Փրինթինֆո» ՀՋ ՍՊԸ-ի

PYUNIK MACMILLAN

«Փյունիկ Մակմիլան» հրատարակչություն, 375002 Երևան, Սարյան 9,
հեռ.՝ 56 56 61 58 00 81